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## The Norman Doorways of Yorkshire.

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YORK—ST. MARGARET'S, WALMGATE.

THERE are at the present time only three churches in York possessing Norman doorways, all situated in Walmgate, St. Denis' and St. Margaret's being within the city walls, while St. Lawrence's is just outside the bar.

In this article we shall deal with the one at St. Margaret's, leaving the other two for a future occasion.

The church of St. Margaret has no special feature of interest except the South doorway, which, however, makes up for the architectural deficiencies of the rest of the building, notwithstanding the fact that the restorer has done his best to destroy its ancient appearance. Photographs can be obtained in York showing the doorway before and after restoration\* from which it seems that the semi-circular arch had in the course of time spread, owing to the absence of buttresses at the side to take away the thrust, and become an irregular ellipse, infinitely more beautiful from an artistic point of view than the original circular curve. The architect, who is seldom an artist now-a-days, appears to be incapable of appreciating the mellowing effect of age on the outlines of curves, as well as on the texture and colour of surfaces. Accordingly the first thing he does here is to pull down the whole and rebuild it, carefully adjusting the arch stones again to the mechanically drawn circles from which they had been set free by the force of gravity some centuries previously. It may here be pointed out that one cause of the degeneracy of modern architecture is the use of mechanical drawing instruments instead of the freehand for outlining curves, and the painful exactness with which everything is set out symmetrically, on each side of a centre line. Drawing of this description is essential in the design of a machine, but it is fatal to Art.

Dr. R. Stuart Poole, of the British Museum, in lecturing at the Royal Institution, has shown that one of the chief charms of the Greek coins, as compared with those of our own time, lies in the fact that the outlines of the former are never true circles, and their

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\* The doorway at St. Margaret's, in its original state, is illustrated in Drake's "Eboracum," and in Carter's "Sculpture and Painting." A large engraving was also published in York by John Browne, in 1827.

surfaces are always either concave or convex but not under any circumstances flat.

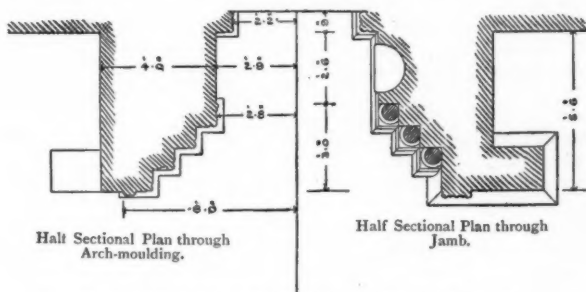
Besides the æsthetic blunders committed in the restoration of the doorway at St. Margaret's, it is much to be regretted, from an archæological point of view, that the old crucifix on the gable has been removed, and the angle of the coping altered, with no apparent reason. In treating the sculpture, several stones showing signs of decay have been entirely removed, and new ones with modern carving, in imitation of the old work, have been inserted. All that can be said with regard to this tinkering up of the 12th century sculpture is, that we must be thankful so much has been spared to show the inferiority of the new carving to the old. Any attempt to reproduce ancient works of art must necessarily end in failure, as the ideas which inspired them are dead and cannot be brought to life by any galvanizing process, however ingenious. Taking a literary parallel, if passages in Shakespeare were lost, no one in their senses would think of filling in the blanks with feeble imitations of his style of composition, yet it is not a whit less absurd to try and do the same thing in art.

One of the strongest archæological arguments against restoration is that it entirely destroys the scientific value of the ancient building thus tampered with, for, by examining any special feature where the architectural style of a past age has been copied, it is quite impossible to find out whether it represents accurately what existed there previously, or whether it is a modern innovation. The consequence is that *no scientific deductions whatever can be made from the restored portions*. As a remedy for this state of things, I would suggest that whenever a church is restored, careful plans should be kept showing its exact state before the alterations took place, and, that these drawings should be framed and hung up in the vestry, so as to be accessible to visitors.

We will leave architects and their misdeeds alone for the present, and proceed to describe what remains of the doorway of St. Margaret's, after passing through the fiery ordeal of restoration.

It was pointed out in the first of these series of articles, how the Norman builder gained depth for his arch, mouldings, and jambs, by thickening the wall all round the doorway so as to form a kind of projecting buttress. At St. Margaret's, this thickening process is very much exaggerated and the door so much recessed that it is difficult to know whether to class the structure as a doorway or a porch, being really intermediate between the two. The doorway is contained in a block of solid masonry 13ft. wide, projecting 5ft. 6ins. from the south wall of the church. There is a pointed gable in front and the solid masonry of the arch is covered over with slate, thus giving the whole the appearance of an ordinary porch. The inner doorway is 4ft. 4ins. wide, and 7ft. 9ins. high. The arch moulding is a peculiar combination of the roll moulding and ornament, and resembles the one at Bishop Wilton, in Yorkshire. The jambs have double roll mouldings with caps and bases to give the look of columns. Between the inner doorway and the outer one is

a plain arch or barrel vault, 2ft. 6ins. in depth, with small semi-circular recesses in the jambs for use as seats. The outer arch consists of a hood moulding and four other orders, all profusely ornamented on the vertical face next the light, the soffits or under surfaces being plain. The hood moulding and the moulding next to it spring from jambs, in the shape of pilasters, ornamented with a double zig-zag moulding, and with double carved capitals, like those of columns. The remaining three mouldings spring on each side from three nook-shafts in the angles of the jamb, with carved capitals. The ornament on the horizontal abacus moulding, is obliterated.



NORMAN DOORWAY AT ST. MARGARET'S, WALMGATE, YORK.

The sculptured subjects are as follows:—

*Hood Moulding.*—The original intention of the designer appears to have been to give a complete series of the signs of the zodiac, within twelve oval medallions, and the agricultural operations of the different months, within twelve circular ones. The effects of the weather have obliterated some parts of the carving, and others have been restored; so that it is now difficult to make out whether the subjects were ever arranged in their proper order alternately in oval and circular medallions. Beginning at the springing of the arch on the left hand side, and working round gradually towards the right, the first medallion is oval, and encloses a representation of Aquarius, with his water pot. The next medallion is circular, and contains the double-headed seated figure of Janus, by which the month of January is generally symbolised, one face looking back on the past year, with its troubles and cares gone by, the other gazing expectantly towards the future, which is in the hands of God. Pisces, the pair of fish, comes next, and then a circular medallion, so defaced that the subject is unintelligible. Beyond this a new stone has been inserted. The stones which occupied the same position before the restoration had three medallions upon them, the centre one with the sign Gemini and the other two defaced. On the further side of the new stone is a small piece of foliage, which is so different from the rest of the design that it suggests the idea of a stop gap being put in to correct an error of spacing, due to imperfect knowledge of geometry in

dividing the circumference of the arch into the right number of parts. Between the piece of foliage and the crown of the arch are three medallions, the first containing Capricornus, and the others too far decayed to be made out. The stone at the crown of the arch is new, but all the rest is old. The subjects on the right side of the arch are in better preservation, and the following, taken in order from the crown, can be easily seen: a man with an axe, killing a pig; a man binding corn (?); Leo; Cancer; a man pruning trees; Libra; medallion, defaced; Virgo; Scorpio; Sagittarius; a man seated at a table; Capricornus. The arrangement of the stones on which these subjects are carved has been altered at the restoration. Eleven of the signs of the zodiac at St. Margaret's are illustrated in the *Archæologia*, vol. xlvii., pl. 9, and two of the months in Mr. John Browne's pamphlet on this doorway, published in York, 1827. One of the latter shows a figure seated on a throne with both arms upraised, having traces of an inscription, and the other a man knocking down acorns from a tree to feed swine.

An exhaustive paper by Mr. James Fowler, F.S.A., on the signs of the zodiac and the seasons, with special reference to the doorway of St. Margaret's, will be found in a recent volume of the *Archæologia*.\* Mr. Fowler gives at the end of his paper a very valuable and classified list of zodiacs and months occurring in the decoration of ecclesiastical buildings in England and abroad, showing how frequently these subjects were used for purposes of symbolism in the 12th and 13th century in sculpture, painted glass, and mosaic pavements. The zodiacs and months found on the details of churches were no doubt copied from those illuminated MSS. of the same period. The sets found in the MSS. are always complete, being used to illustrate the church calendars, each page containing a list of the Saints' days, and other information, having its appropriate sign accompanied by a small miniature showing the occupation of the farmer suitable to the time of the year: pruning trees in the early spring, then the hay harvest, reaping corn and binding sheaves in the summer, pressing wine in October, and pig killing in November. Other scenes depict the tiller of the ground in his hours of leisure, warming his feet at the fire in February, hawking in March, gathering flowers in April, and feasting in December. The object of such pictures in the church calendars was not to teach any special Christian doctrine, but merely to give a distinctive mark to each month. To modern eyes perhaps they appear to be representations of purely secular occupations, and therefore rather out of place in books used by the Church, but it must be remembered that since the land

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\* Vol. xlv., p. 137, "On Mediæval Representations of the Months and Seasons." See Robert Brown, jun., F.S.A., in *Archæologia*, vol. xlvii., p. 337, and *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, vol. ix., p. 441; the Rev. S. Pegge in *Archæologia*, vol. x., p. 177; "An attempt to ascertain the true age of the porch of St. Margaret's Church, York," by John Browne (York, 1827); and J. Brady's "Clavis Calendaria." There is a curious example of a Scandinavian zodiac with the names of the months and signs inscribed in Runes, carved on a wooden chair in the Copenhagen Museum (see "Worsaae's Catalogue," p. 157).



belonging to many of the large monasteries was farmed under the direction of the monks, they would require to be as well acquainted with the sequence of the seasons in the agricultural year as with the ecclesiastical divisions of time.

Very few complete series of either the signs of the zodiac or the months applied to the decoration of any part of a church exist in England, the only instance I am acquainted with being on the 12th century leaden font at Brookland,\* in Kent, which has explanatory inscriptions of the subjects in Latin and Norman French.

The zodiacs and months occurring in Norman sculpture in this country† are all fragmentary. It seems to have been the custom to choose one or two signs or months and mix them up with other subjects of an entirely different nature. The reason of this may perhaps be that the signs of the zodiac are not used, as in the MS. calendars, to mark the months, but for purposes of symbolism. Thus Pisces occurs by itself more frequently than any of the other signs, probably because the fish was a recognised way of typifying Christ.

The sculptures on Norman doorways provide us with much food for reflection, and make us wish to try and see through the subjects represented far beyond into the mind of the man who designed them seven hundred years ago.

In pursuing such speculations, much of which is of course mere guess work, the feeling of curiosity always tempts us to ask first: What do the sculptures mean? then, What suggested the idea to the designer? What principles guided him in choosing and arranging his subjects? and why do some subjects occur so much more frequently than others? In the present case there is not any difficulty in explaining the meaning, as the sculptured zodiacs and months exactly correspond with the illustrations of the MS. calendars of that period, and it is thence most probably that the idea was taken. Ideas are suggested to the mind involuntarily, and nothing is more difficult than to trace an idea back to its original source, but after the suggestion has been made, and the mind begins to consider its suitability for a particular purpose, the process ceases to be automatic,‡ and is subject to more definite rules.

The designer of sculpture intended to decorate a church has in the first instance to consider its appropriateness for symbolism, and its adaptability to the position in which it has to be placed. He will, also, for particular reasons, show a preference for one subject more than another, thus influencing the frequency of its occurrence. The appropriateness of the signs of the zodiac and months for ecclesiastical decoration is explained by the necessity for Christians to note the passage of time as each year brings them nearer to the day when they

\* Jour. Brit. Archæol. Inst. vol. 6, p. 159, and *Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. 4, p. 87.

† The best example abroad of a complete set of the months, with inscriptions, is on the tympanum of the 12th century doorway of St. Ursin's Church, at Bourges, engraved in De Caumont's *Abécédaire d'Archéologie*.

‡ The automatic action of the brain is a very obscure subject, and is connected with the phenomena of dreams, hypnotism, and sleep-walking.

will have to give an account of the use they have made of it. The identity of the numbers of the signs of the zodiac and that of the twelve Apostles and twelve Tribes of Judah did not escape the notice of the medieval moralist, as is proved by the inscriptions round the zodiac in the Irish MS. of St. Isidore's "De Natura Rerum" in the library at Basle in Switzerland.\* The use of the four seasons for purposes of symbolism is found in the Christian paintings of the 3rd century in the Catacombs at Rome, being copied from a classical source. It was, however, not until much later that the conventional series of pictures to illustrate the occupations of the agriculturist during the twelve months of the year were introduced, some of the earliest examples being in the Saxon Calendars of the 11th century in the British Museum.† (Julius A. vi.) and (Tib. B.v.)

With regard to the adaptability of the signs of the zodiac and months to the decoration of some particular portion of a church, it would seem that they are best suited to a position where all the twelve or twenty-four subjects can be placed in a row, as on the moulding of an arch, or round the bowl of a font, the number of the subjects necessitating the sculptures being on a small scale. On the tympanum of the doorway at St. Ursin's at Bourges, already mentioned, the twelve months are arranged under arches in a single row. There are cases in France where the signs of the zodiac are enclosed in medallions on the jambs of the doorways.

The reason why medieval sculptors showed a predilection for representing these subjects was, because at a time when all art was turned into a religious channel, they were glad of any excuse to be allowed to give their fancy freer play than it could ever have in representing Scripture scenes after the usual stereotyped fashion. Many of the details of the pictures and sculptures of the months are of the highest possible interest, as illustrating the costume and state of agriculture in days gone by.

*First or Outer Arch Moulding.*—The ornament on this moulding is on the vertical face, and consists of a continuous band of foliage running all round the arch. Four of the old voussoirs have been removed, and new ones inserted in their place.

*Second Arch Moulding.*—This moulding is built up with 22 voussoirs, 3 of which are modern, and the remaining 19 old. Each voussoir has the head of a man or a beast carved upon it, and the space between each head is hollowed out so as to throw it up into higher relief and show the roll moulding at the angle. For the sake of convenience, in the following description the heads will be numbered, counting from the springing of the arch on the left-hand side, and going round towards the right. The heads here show a great variety of design, being all different. They do not belong to the beak-head type of ornament, with which we shall deal in a future article, although they are used in a similar way. No. 1 is the head of

\* See my "Lectures on Early Christian Symbolism," p. 358.

† Shaw's "Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages," and Strutt's "Horda."

a beast with two ears, and foliage issuing from its mouth. No. 2 is the head of a king with a crown and beard. No. 7 is the head of a monster either swallowing or disgorging a small human being with outstretched arms; and Nos. 10 and 20 are of the same nature. No. 11 has two beasts' heads placed side by side, both looking outwards in the same direction; and No. 22 has two human heads joined, but looking in opposite directions, like Janus.

It is impossible to say whether these heads are intended to have any symbolic meaning or not. I am inclined to think that they are merely architectural features, introduced partly from æsthetic considerations, to give the eye something to rest on, and prevent its running round continually in the direction of the arch, and by this means to counteract the liny appearance, which is the weak point of most mouldings.

The use of heads of men and beasts as ornaments is found in almost every style of architecture, except perhaps in Mahomedan and Jewish countries, where the practice was forbidden for religious reasons. The origin of the idea is lost in the mists of the past; but it seems probable that heads carved on the projections of stone buildings are the lineal descendants of those on the ends of wooden beams, which, in their turn, were suggested by the heads on the handles of such portable objects as canoe-paddles, walking-sticks, clubs,\* etc. The tendency of all geometrical ornament on a flat surface is eventually to develop into either animal or vegetable forms, by the introduction of the heads and feet of beasts, or leaves and flowers at the end of the various lines; and in architecture, which deals with solids, these additions occur at the end of the various projections. Heads of men and animals are used largely in the decoration of Norman buildings in the following positions: 1, on corbels and for gargoyles; 2, on the capitals of columns, generally at the angle; 3, on fonts, in the same way as on the capitals of columns, at the four corners †; 4, on the terminations of the hood-mouldings of arches, which project from the wall and do not spring from the jambs; 5, on the end of straight mouldings; 6, in rows round arch mouldings. Besides being used architecturally as above, heads are used in a purely ornamental way amongst sculptured foliage, which issues from the mouth of the man or beast, instead of springing from a root. The peculiarities of the heads on the Norman doorways of Yorkshire will be pointed out when describing each example. The three chief classes are beakheads, human heads, and heads of a beast, with two ears and a face something like a lion. Variations are produced by doubling the heads (*i.e.*, placing them in pairs close together), by altering the position of the head or its expression, and by placing some object in the mouth,—such as another head, or a small human being,‡ or a piece of foliage. In most cases the heads

\* As in the art of New Zealand.

† Examples are to be found chiefly in Cornwall (See Paley's "Baptismal Fonts") and in France.

(‡) Examples of this may be seen on the chancel arch at Adel, and on the doorway at Stillingfleet.

of the animals are purposely made as hideous as possible, but the human faces, especially the ones wearing crowns, have an expression of calm repose, contrasting strangely with the grotesque forms by which they are surrounded. In the architecture of the 13th and 14th centuries these monstrosities are banished outside of the Church to serve as gargoyles,\* and generally the heads on the terminations of hood-mouldings are extremely beautiful, having that saintly look which the modern carver does not seem to be able to catch.

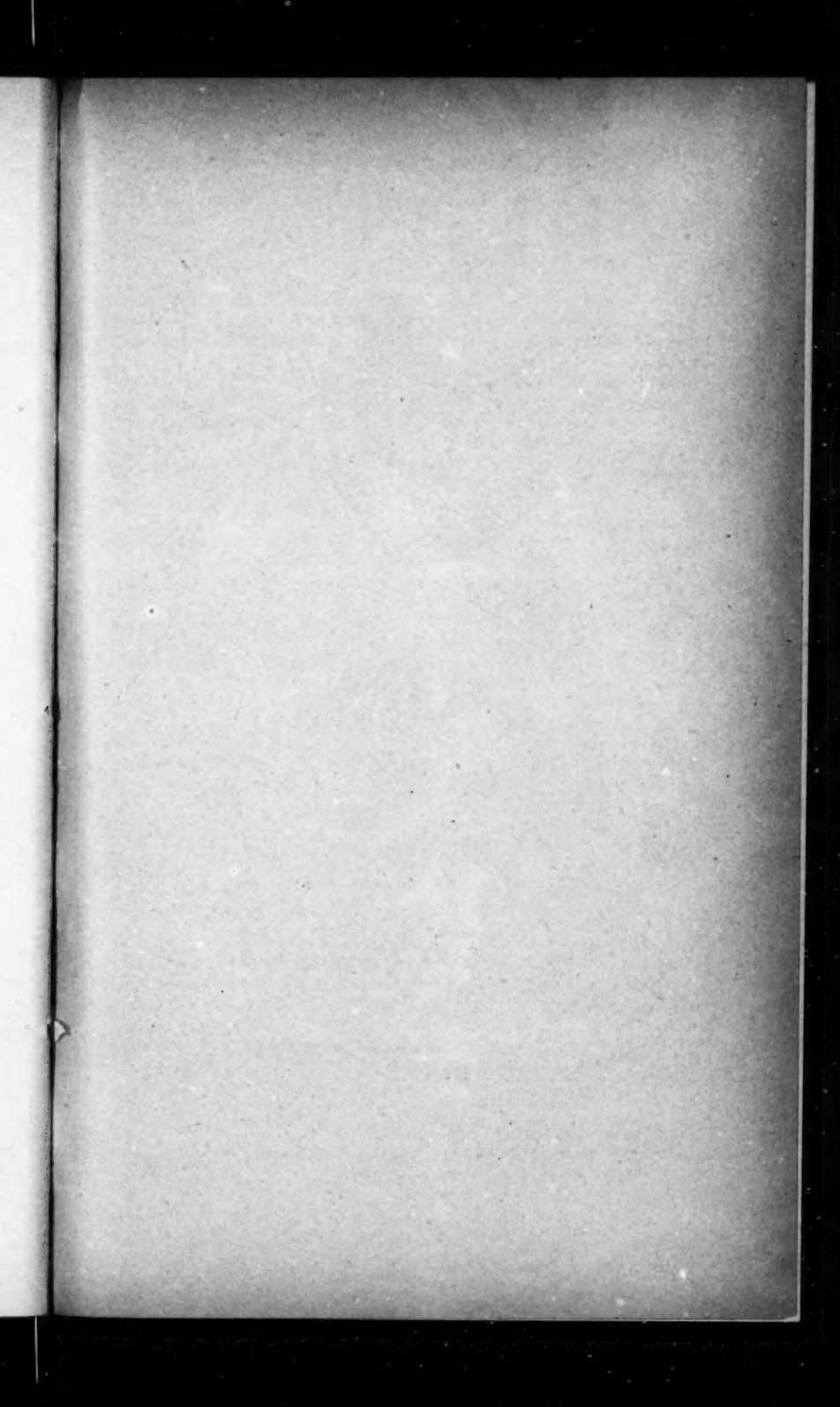
*Third Arch Moulding.*—This moulding consists of 19 voussoirs, 3 of which are new, and the remaining 16 old (Plate I.). Each voussoir is ornamented with a circular medallion, the subjects of the sculpture being as follows:—

1. A basilisk, with the head and feet of a cock, and the tail of a serpent.
2. A beast bending back and biting its hind quarters.
3. Defaced.
4. A fabulous creature, with a human head and arms, a beast's fore feet, and the tail of a fish, holding an axe in the right hand, and a circular shield in the left.
5. *Modern.*—A monster with a single human head and a double serpent's body.
6. A centaur holding up a hare by the legs in his right hand, and having a spear in his left (as represented on maps of the stars.)†
7. A winged dragon.
8. Foliage.
9. A creature half woman, half dragon, playing with a bow on a kind of fiddle.
10. *Modern.*—A dragon.
11. Two men.
12. A creature, half man, half dragon.
13. A beast playing a trumpet.
15. *Modern.*—A man holding a flower in each hand.
16. A griffin.
17. A flower.
- 18 and 19. Beasts.

Some of these subjects, such as the basilisk, the centaur, and the griffin, are evidently taken from the bestiary. The conventional way of representing the basilisk, or the "basil-coc" as it is called in the bestiary, is well known from its occurrence in the scene of Christ treading on the asp and the basilisk, there being a good early

\* Gargoyle is derived from the same French word as the English verb, "to gargle," and is also akin to gurgle. Some of the faces certainly look as if the water which they are compelled to take as a gargle after each shower of rain, was very distasteful to them.

† A Saxon example from the 11th century MS. (Harl. 647) in the British Museum is illustrated in Strutt's "Chronicle of England," vol. i., p. 349.



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NORMAN DOORWAY. ST MARGARET'S, WALMGATE, YORK.  
SUBJECTS SCULPTURED ON VOUSBOIRS OF INNERMOST ORDER OF ARCH MOULDING.



example on the Anglo-Saxon ivory diptych at Genoels Elderen, Limburg.\*

An extraordinary and rather repulsive story† is told in the bestiary of the way in which the basilisk is produced from a cock's egg hatched by a toad, thus accounting for its appearance with a cock's head, comb, feet, and spurs, and the tail of a reptile. The griffin may be recognised by having the beak and talons of a bird of prey combined with the body of a beast. It is described in the bestiary as pouncing down upon cattle and flying away with them, and is therefore made to symbolise the Devil who carries off the soul of the wicked man to the deserts of Hell.

The centaur, half man and half horse, is, of course, copied from a classical original. In the bestiary the composite nature of this creature is used for the purpose of moralising, and it is made a type of the double-hearted and double-tongued man, combining the human body with the mental qualities of the beast.

Of the other subjects the most curious are the animals playing on musical instruments. Similar representations exist elsewhere,‡ but no satisfactory explanation has yet been given as to their meaning.

*Fourth or innermost arch moulding.*—This moulding is composed of 15 voussiors, all old, each having a separate subject carved upon it, as follows (Plate II.) :—

1. Plain.
2. A man riding on a beast.
3. A pair of birds facing each other, and with their claws resting against the stem of a conventional tree.
4. A pair of dragons with tails twisted together.
5. A warrior on foot, armed with a sword and shield, fighting a beast.
6. A dragon with a human head and outspread wings.
7. David or Samson rending the jaw of the lion (?)
8. A bird with a hooked beak, looking at a human head placed horizontally against its breast.
9. Beasts (defaced).
10. A man with two heads, like Janus, riding on a dragon, and holding its tail with the right arm and its ear with the left.
11. A dragon on the back of a beast, biting its hind-quarters and having its tail coiled round the beast's neck.
12. A dragon and a beast sitting up opposite each other.
13. A man with a sword in his right hand seizing a dragon by the beard with his left.
14. A dragon biting its tail, which terminates in foliage.
15. A centaur armed with a sword strangling a serpent.

We have here as extraordinary an assemblage of birds, beasts, fabulous creatures, and men as it would be possible to find anywhere.

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\* See Westwood's "Miniatures of the Anglo-Saxon and Irish MSS."

† Given in my "Lectures on Early Christian Symbolism," p. 389.

‡ At Ely Cathedral; Barfreston, in Kent; Bishop Wilton, in Yorkshire.

It is very difficult to give any satisfactory explanation of the meaning of each of the representations individually, as none of them correspond with the illustrations in the MSS. of the period, but, taken collectively, it may be surmised that they were intended to teach some moral lesson after the fashion of the stories in the bestiary. There is a sculpture on the font at Bridekirk, in Cumberland, of a centaur strangling a serpent, like the one here. The dragon which occurs so often is always intended to symbolise the Devil, or the evil principle. Descriptions of birds, with morals attached, are included in some of the later bestiaries. Perhaps the bird with the human head close to its beak is intended for the carrion crow, which is seen in the illustrations to the bestiary pecking out the eyes of dead soldiers on the battlefield.

*Capitals of Columns.*—There are altogether 8 sculptured capitals of columns, 4 on each side. The ones next the outside are double, and the rest single. Two of the single capitals have been restored. The capitals are of the cushion shape, the carving being placed on the two flat semi-circular sides. With the exception of the double capital on the right hand side, the sculpture is almost gone, owing to the destructive effects of the weather; but enough remains to show that the subjects represented were beasts and dragons of the same kind as those on the arch mouldings. From the illustration in Carter's "Specimens of Ancient Sculpture and Painting," it appears that Æsop's fable of the Fox and the Stork was illustrated on one of the capitals, which Mr. John Macgregor (the author of the "Enquiry into the Age of the Porch of St. Margaret's Church, York," in the *Archæologia Eliana*) tells us is a positive proof that the doorway is of Roman workmanship, and was originally designed as a part of a temple of Mithnas! Another capital is shown to have two warriors fighting with sword and spear. Mr. John Browne's pamphlet, already referred to, contains some valuable deductions as to the date of the porch of St. Margaret's Church, founded on the style of the military dress of the period. He points out that there are represented on the sculptures four helmets of conical form, without nasals and without projecting apexes, thus corresponding with the helmet worn by Henry, Prince of Scotland, on his seal dated 1148. He thinks, therefore, that the porch cannot be earlier than the end of King Stephen's reign, and concludes his treatise by observing that "whatever may be the date of the erection of St. Margaret's porch, it stands unequalled for costume by any Anglo-Norman entrance in the kingdom, and perhaps in the world." We hope in a future article to give drawings of the Norman warriors on the medallions on the doorway at Brayton, near Selby, and then discuss the subject of the military dress of the 12th century more fully.

## The Friar-Preachers, or Blackfriars, of Truro.

BY THE REV. C. F. R. PALMER.

THE priory of the friar-preachers of Truro, in Cornwall, stood on the west side of the town, in Kenwyn Street. It was founded by Henry III. and by the family of Reskymer. How much each of these benefactors contributed to the establishment of the religious community cannot now be ascertained; but the conjecture may be hazarded that, for the most part, the king gave the site and raised the church, and the local patron built the dwelling or friary. The church was consecrated, Sept. 29th, 1259, in the second year of Walter Bronescomb, Bishop of Exeter, in whose diocese Truro lay.<sup>1</sup> It appears that the fabric of the church was enlarged or improved in the reign of Edward II.; for Nov. 7th, 1312, the friars had a royal order for the alms of ten marks "in subsidium operacionis ecclesie sue," by a tally on John de Bedewynde, steward of Cornwall, to be paid out of the issues of his bailiwick.<sup>2</sup> Bishop Grandisson, Sept. 10th, 1328, commissioned John, prior of Bodmin, to reconcile the church and churchyard, as they were reputed to have been recently violated,<sup>3</sup> probably by bloodshed. In 1375, the prior and convent obtained from Edward III., as their house was founded by the king's progenitors, a royal pardon, dated Aug. 24th, for having acquired of Richard Cristofre two plots of land, containing 100 ft. in length and 50 ft. in breadth, and enclosed it for enlarging their homestead: and thus they escaped the forfeiture of the land under the mortmain statutes.<sup>4</sup>

In 1291, shortly after Michaelmas, the executors of Queen Eleanor of Castile, gave 100s. for this convent to F. William de Hotham, provincial, through Robert de Middleton.<sup>5</sup> *John Grandisson*, Bishop of Exeter, by will dated Sept. 8th, 1368, and proved July 25th following, bequeathed 40s. to the friar-preachers here. *Ralph Carminow* knt., Jan. 1386-7, bequeathed 100*l.* to the convents of begging friars in Cornwall. *William Trenowyth*, of St. Cleer, Cornwall, by will of Apr. 15th, 1400, proved Apr. 24th, bequeathed 2*s.* 6*d.* to the friars of Truro. *John Megre*, citizen and poulterer of London, by will of Aug. 26th, 1419, proved Oct. 26th following, bequeathed 2*s.* 8*d.* to these friar-preachers, to say for his soul two great trentals of St. Gregory with full service as pertained. He was a native of Truro, and gained considerable wealth in London. *Thomas Trethurffe*, esq., by will dated Sept. 20th, 1528, and proved Oct. 26th, 1529, willed that the friars of Truro should have 10*s.* to sing a solemn

<sup>1</sup> Tanner. Oliver, Mon. dioc. Exor.: Reg. Bronescomb.

<sup>2</sup> Rot. exit. scac. mich. 6 Ed. II. m. 4.

<sup>3</sup> Oliver: Reg. Grandisson.

<sup>4</sup> Pat. 49 Edw. III. p. 2 m. 25.

Rot. (garder.) liberat. pro regina, etc. 19-20 Edw. I.

dirge and mass of requiem for his soul and for all Christian souls, and to sing thirty masses "that contyneth Gregories trentall" for his soul and all Christian souls, as shortly as they might after his decease conveniently.<sup>6</sup>

Ralph Reskymer, esq., passed all his estates into the hands of William Bere, Roger Cristowe, clerk, Michael Sule, clerk, and John Kemp, to fulfil his will; and by deed dated Nov. 10th, 1462, he directed these feoffees to convey to the prior and convent of the house of friar-preachers of Truro (of whose house his ancestors were founders), a meadow, two gardens, and a culverhouse adjoining to their house on the west side, and then in the hands of John Arundell, esq. In exchange for these lands, the friars were to sing a mass daily, for his soul and the souls of his ancestors, about the hour of 10, in the chancel of the church, at the altar of the Trinity. And before that altar he desired that the feoffees should provide for his body to be laid, out of the issues and profits of his life-lode in the estates. This deed was registered in the court of chancery on the following day.<sup>7</sup>

William Wyrcestre, alias Botoner, who was attached to the household of Sir John Fastolf, of Caister, near Yarmouth, Norfolk, on a journey from Bristol to St. Michael's Mount, in Cornwall, in 1478, passed through Truro, and made some interesting notes of this house.

*"In ecclesia fratrum predic(a)torum villæ Truro.*

"Sanctus Vincentius frater ordinis predicti, 5 aprilis.

"Sanctus Illugham de Cornubia jacet prope Redruth prope villam Truro burgagium.

"1465. Rad's Reskymer arm. obiit.

"Radulphus de Albo Monasterio chevalier.

"Johannes Ardell chevalier.

"Johannes Beaupre chevalier.

"Radulphus de Bello-prato chevalier obiit 1329.

"Dominus Otho de Godrygan.

"1464. Matilda Ardelle obiit die 5 novembris."\*

The last seven were probably benefactors who were buried in the church: Ralph Reskymer, esq., is doubtless the one who made the mortuary foundation.

The name of F. JOHN occurs as prior in 1330. F. BENEDICT LUGANS, who is often mentioned between 1380 and 1390, is said to have been prior here, but was more probably at Exeter.<sup>9</sup> F. Thomas Truro, S. T. M., was assigned to his native convent here, Sept. 16th, 1397, by the master-general of the order, and made lector.<sup>10</sup> From

<sup>6</sup> Oliver. Nicolas, Test. vet. Harl. MSS. cod. DCCCLXXV. Hengeston-Randolph: Reg. Stafford.

<sup>7</sup> Claus. 2 Edw. IV. m. 18 d.

<sup>8</sup> Itinerarium.

<sup>9</sup> Oliver.

<sup>10</sup> Reg. mag. gen. ord. Romæ.

1395 to 1419, the following religious of Truro received Holy Orders from the bishop of Exeter, or his suffragan: Dec. 18th, 1400, in the manorial chapel of Chuddeleigh, *Ralph Treveythyn*, subdeacon; Sept. 22nd, 1403, in the collegiate church of Crediton, *James Coly*, subdeacon, and *Ralph Treveythen*, deacon; June 13th, 1405, in the manorial chapel of Crediton, *Nicholas Bosseyow*, subdeacon, and *James Coly*, deacon; Sept. 20th, 1409, in the collegiate church of Crediton, *James Coly* and *Ralph Treveythen*, priests; Sept. 19th, 1411, at Crediton, *Robert Chynnok*, deacon; Dec. 17th, 1412, in the manorial chapel of Clyst, *Robert Chynnok*, priest; June 10th, 1419, at Clyst, *Thomas Alan* and *John Cleyse*, acolytes. *F. John de Coloribus*, a foreigner, was many years a lector, or reader, of divinity at Oxford, where he graduated B.D., in 1511, and D.D., in 1517. He became a favourite of Cardinal Wolsey, by whose influence he was appointed one of the learned of the University to oppose Martin Luther, and in 1521 he wrote a tract against Luther's doctrine. In 1525, he was promoted to be a member of the cardinal's newly erected college of Christchurch, being in great esteem among the Oxonians.<sup>11</sup> At last he withdrew to Truro, subscribed the surrender of the convent, and then probably returned to his native country.

The seal of this convent, vesica-shaped, exhibits the figure of our Lord, nimbed and seated, giving benediction with the right hand, whilst the left supports a book on His knee. Inscription: **† S'VENT' FRATRY' P'OR' DE TRIVERY.** The design shows that it was executed about the middle of the 13th century. The matrix of the seal was dug up in the garden of the vicarage-house of Sturry, near Canterbury, in the autumn of 1842.<sup>12</sup>

The priory was suppressed, Sept. 22nd, 1538, by the suffragan of Dover, when the surrender was subscribed by the prior and ten friars. Goods were sold to pay the debts, for which the church plate had been put into pawn, amounting to 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, so that the visitor carried off 18 score ounces of broken plate. Everything was very poor here, and the goods after the sale, left in the keeping of the mayor of the town and others, consisted chiefly of the high altar, newly painted, a pair of organs, office books according to the friars' Use, and old stalls in the choir; two old marble altars and some seats in the church; and three bells in the steeple.

"M<sup>d</sup>. We the p<sup>or</sup> and co<sup>ue</sup>t of y<sup>e</sup> blacke fryers of truroye w<sup>t</sup> one assent and co<sup>s</sup>ent w<sup>ow</sup>te any man' coaccyon or co<sup>s</sup>sell do gyve ow<sup>r</sup> howse In to y<sup>e</sup> handds of y<sup>e</sup> lorde vysytor to y<sup>e</sup> kyngs vse desyeryng hys grace to be goode and gracyous to vs. In wytnenes we subscrybe ow<sup>r</sup> namys w<sup>t</sup> owr p<sup>per</sup> handds the xxij. day of

<sup>11</sup> Hengeston-Randolph: Reg. Stafford.

<sup>12</sup> Ant. à Wood, Athen. Oxon.

<sup>13</sup> Archæologia, vol. xxxi.

september in y<sup>e</sup> xxx. yere of ow<sup>r</sup> most dred sou'eyn lorde kynge henry the viij<sup>th</sup>.

"p' me frater JOHANNES RESKARMA' [PRESKARMA' ?].

"Fr. JOH'ES DE COLORIB'.

"Fr. JOH'ES COLL.

"Fr. PETRUS TOMKY'.

"Fr. RICHARD' COSSYN.

"Fr. MARTINUS JEFFR'.

"Fr. VRINI BLYKYN.

"Fr. THOMAS PASTAN.

"Fr. RYCHARDUS MARTYN.

"Fr. DAVY PORTER.

"Fr. JOH'ES WOOD." <sup>14</sup>

Inventory of the goods.

"THE BLACKE FREERS OF TRUREY.

"This indenture makith mercyon of all y<sup>e</sup> stuffe of y<sup>e</sup> blacke frereis of trurey receyueid by the lorde visitor vnder y<sup>e</sup> lorde preuey seale for the kings grace & delyu'de to m<sup>r</sup>. Wat' devis mayer their to m<sup>r</sup>. iohn thomas s'gent at armys & m<sup>r</sup>. iohn gaurigan to se & order to y<sup>e</sup> kings vse w<sup>t</sup> the howse & all y<sup>e</sup> app'tennc' till y<sup>e</sup> kings plesure be further knowen.

*The quere.*

It' at the hei auter a propar tabill newe peyntid at y<sup>e</sup> p'orys chargis.

It' an olld clothe white bustian before y<sup>e</sup> alt'.

It' a lampe bason.

It' a holiwat' stoppe and a sacry bell.

It' a peyer of orgayns

It' boks aft' y<sup>e</sup> freers vse pore.

It' olld stallys.

*The chirche.*

It' ij. olld altars alabast' & ij. sacry bellis.

It' certyne setis.

It' in the stepill iij. bellis each more y<sup>an</sup> other.

*The vestre.*

As towcheing y<sup>e</sup> vestre w<sup>ch</sup> was very pore & all other offics & stuffe in the howse be m<sup>r</sup>. meyer m<sup>r</sup>. iohn thomas & m<sup>r</sup>. iohn michell was all p'sed & solld by the visitor to paye y<sup>e</sup> detts for y<sup>e</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> plate laye in plege the su<sup>a</sup> of the dettis drewe xvj<sup>li</sup>. xiiij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. y<sup>e</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> ys all payde & no mony sparyd of all the stuffe and xvij. vnc' of broken silu' & plate restith in y<sup>e</sup> visitors handis to y<sup>e</sup> kingis vse & all y<sup>e</sup> evidens of the howse the seide keparys of the howse haue to saue and a chest of

<sup>14</sup> Treas. of rec. of exch. vol. B. <sup>2</sup>, no. 49.



evidens of diu'se mennys delyu'eid to m<sup>r</sup>. meyer by y<sup>e</sup> gentilmens agrement.

WAT' DEUIS.

JOHN THOMAS.

JOHN GAU'GAM." <sup>15</sup>

There was no substance of lead here, except perhaps some small gutters. <sup>16</sup>

Nicholas Randall, of Truro, yeoman, obtained a royal lease dated May 10th, 1540, of the house and site of the late Blacke Freers, with all buildings and lands (woods and trees and such superfluous buildings as the king should determine to raze being excepted), for 21 years from the last Michaelmas, at the yearly rent of 4*l*. 16*d*., the lessee to have hedge-bote, fire-bote, plough-bote, and cart-bote. The particulars for the sale were made Jan. 31st, 1552-3, for Edward Aglionby, of Balsall, co. Warw., esq., servant of the earl of Warwick; Mar. 14th following, for Henry Kellygrewe, servant of the duke of Northumberland; and May 15th, for the same Aglionby and Henry Higford, of Solihull, gent. The clear yearly value of the premises was estimated at 40*s*., the woods growing here sufficing only for repairs and to maintain the hedges and fences. It was rated at 16 years' purchase (32*l*.), to be paid within twenty days. <sup>17</sup> On May 26th the priory of Truro was conveyed to Aglionby and Higford, and to their heirs and assigns for ever, to be held of the crown as of the manor of East Greenwich, by fealty only in free socage, and not in capite. <sup>18</sup> Some memorials of the friar-preachers here were still in existence some fifty years ago. In 1838, Gilbert says, "part of their house and consecrated well yet stands." <sup>19</sup> It does not appear that this well was hallowed, even in the pure folk-lore of the neighbourhood. The property has passed through various hands during the last three hundred years. A tannery was established here, and the site of the friary was occupied with tan-pits. But now, writes Dr. Oliver in 1846, the site is intersected from N. to S. by Castle Street, and from E. to W. by Frances Street, crossing each other at right angles.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid., no. 36.

<sup>16</sup> Treas. of rec. of exch. vol. A. <sup>3</sup>/<sub>11</sub>, fol. 5.

<sup>17</sup> Enrolment of leases: Misc. Books of Court of Augm., vol. CCXII, fol. 137*b*. Particulars for grants, 7 Edw. VI.

<sup>18</sup> Pat. 7 Edw. VI., p. 11, m. 16.

<sup>19</sup> Gilbert: Parochial History of Cornwall.

## Barrows at Haddon Fields, Derbyshire.

BY JOHN WARD.

If my reader has ascended the Lathkil Valley—one of the fairest in Derbyshire—he will recollect Conksbury Bridge, a short mile below the conspicuous village of Upper Haddon. The elevated tract of pasture land, bleak and uninteresting, as is usually the case with these Peak toplands, stretching out from the right-hand side of this part of the valley towards Bakewell and Haddon Hall, is known as Haddon Fields, and some 70 years ago was open moorland. The barrows were in a field immediately above the bridge, and marked Haddon Bank on the Ordnance Survey.

It was here, last August, that some labourers engaged in collecting stone to repair a wall, and to construct a "mere" (a local term for the saucer-shaped ponds of the district—usually lined with stone), broke into a cist containing a human skeleton, the skull of which was unfortunately smashed in the proceeding. Notwithstanding its careful interment, and the obviously artificial character of the cist,—constructed partly of *gritstone* slabs (a stone not found nearer than two miles away), it was regarded as merely the skeleton of a sheep! The larger slabs were broken into suitable blocks for building purposes, and thrown amongst the stones which had formed the slight rising of the ground above the cist,—for the reader must know that these mounds were scarcely visible, their upper parts having been cleared away long ago—perhaps at the time of the enclosure. The smaller materials and sods were then replaced, and thus the skeleton was covered up again. Fortunately one of the men doubting this *sheep* hypothesis, secured fragments of the skull and leg and arm-bones, and brought them to Dr. Greenhough, of Youlgreave, who at once pronounced them human. Without delay, he repaired to the spot, where he picked up (to quote his words) "several pieces of bone—two cervical vertebræ, and also a large lumbar one, with a portion of the scapula, and several fragments of skull; also a piece of iron, very much rusted, and in the form of a hook."

The next day he had the site carefully cleared, and found much of the skeleton still remaining; the upper parts, however, were disturbed and scattered—no doubt by the labourers in breaking the *gritstone* slabs; but, to judge from his sketch, the lower parts were *in situ*, and fully indicated the mode of burial. The corpse had been laid on its right side, with the head to the west, in a contracted attitude; but instead of the knees being brought up towards the chest, as is usually the case in such burials, it took the oriental attitude of sitting upon the feet, the feet being in a straight line with the body. The exact position of the arms and hands is uncertain. The skeleton lay upon a bed of chert-fragments, with a few pieces of limestone and sandstone, which showed signs of the action of fire. There were also one or two pieces of ironstone. This bed was somewhat below the natural surface, yet not deep enough to allow the

depression to be called a grave. As we subsequently found elsewhere in the field scattered fragments of chert, immediately below the vegetable mould, it was suggested that this would account for the bed in question. But it is clear from Dr. Greenhough's account that it was more than a mere sprinkling of chert; and, besides, it was "made ground," since immediately below it were found the core and part of the skull of an ox, and near to it a long bone, much decayed (probably a rib of the same animal), touching which was a small lump of charcoal, which crumbled to bits when handled—a further evidence of fire. At a little distance, laterally, from the skeleton, were the lower jaw-bone of pig, and several teeth of ox,\* and others of sheep or goat. Besides these were fragments of bone and several pig's teeth, in various positions, near the skeleton, several of which appear to have been split for the sake of the marrow, and two short tubular pieces (from the leg-bones of sheep?) which, to judge from their polished and worn surfaces, must have been used as instruments of some sort.

Although the cist was entirely removed, there can be no doubt, not only of its existence the day before, but of its unusually careful construction. The limestone slabs were, as a rule, very thin, and well-shaped—ranging from 18 to 26 or more inches in length, and having no traces of trimming. The gritstone slabs were thicker, and, as already remarked, foreign to the immediate district.

No traces of pottery, or flint implements, were found. The iron hook was turned up by the men; but from what could be gathered from them, it was not in the cist, and probably had nothing to do with the interment. Although considerably rusted, it is not so much so as one would expect, if it had been underground from the date of the interment,—in fact, one has but to inspect the iron of the Bateman collection at Sheffield to see the truth of this. It is said that this Haddon Bank was a favourite gipsy camping-ground before the enclosure; and if this be so, it will furnish a reasonable explanation of its presence.

Thus the matter stood for several weeks—the iron hook figuring meanwhile in the short newspaper notices as "the handle of a sword" in one local paper, and as "part of a barrow,"—the correspondent evidently missing the exact nature of the *barrow* in this case—in another. At length the writer accompanied the Doctor to the site, when their attention was called to a fragment of a quern (to be described in due course), amongst the *débris* of the barrow; and a closer inspection of the broken gritstone slabs brought out the fact that they had been used for some purpose,—the surfaces being worn smooth, and the edges rounded. This might be attributed to "weathering," but it must be remembered that it is a peculiarity of this stone that it either remains unaffected when underground, or else perishes *throughout* its substance, thereby becoming soft and crumbly. As an example of the former, the writer noted a small gritstone slab (that probably had formed part of the cist itself), as rough and sharp as if it had only just been

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\*Professor B. Dawkins identifies it as *Bos Longifrons*.

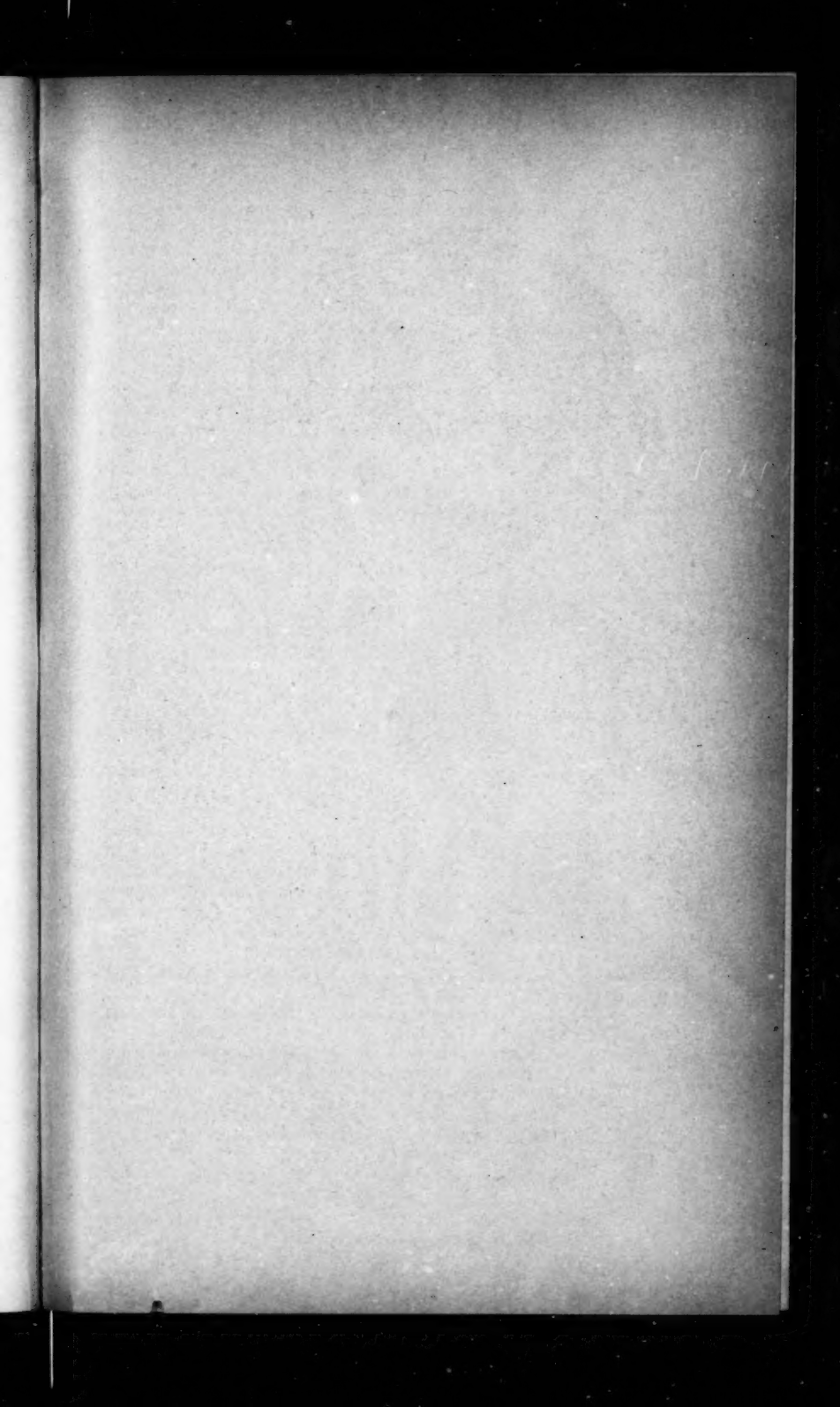
quarried. These worn slabs were perfectly sound and extremely hard, and their smooth surfaces had an earthy ferruginous discolouration, which slightly penetrated the stone; they were also dented in places, as though by hammering. One slab (which, when the pieces were collected together, measured 19 by 18 inches, and about five or six inches thick), had several grooves from one-eighth to one-quarter inch broad on its smooth surface, evidently caused by sharpening some pointed instrument,—the hollow in breadth-section being V-shaped.

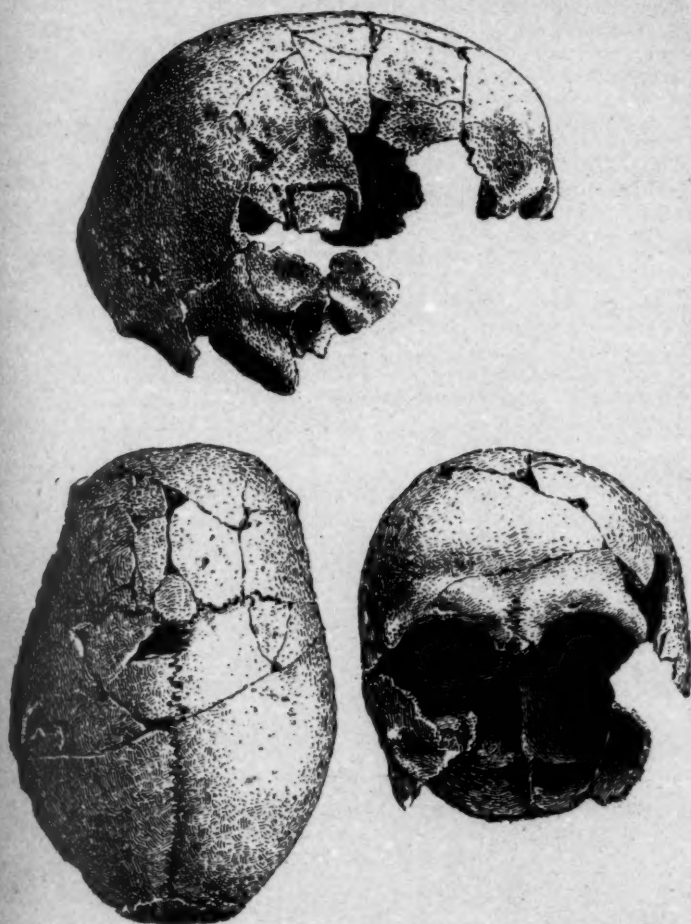
We then turned our attention to three of the other low mounds in the field. The first, a small circular mound, about 180 feet to the west of the above, gave no signs of an interment, although we cleared nearly all of it away, and dug down to the undisturbed ground. Only a few splinters of bone and stag's horn were picked up. The next, about half-way between the above, covered a larger area, the circular sweep of which was most noticeable, except on the south side, where were signs of the mound having been on some former occasion dug into. We cleared out the central region, and soon found evidence of its artificial character in two small pieces of grit-stone, one of which was smoothened on one side, and a fragment of pottery. Fragments of bone were picked up—one possibly human, and a large limestone slab, which may have formed part of a cist at one time, but it was very evident that the barrow had been previously rifled. The fragment of pottery (which is about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches thick), has not been submitted to an expert, but all I have shown it to, consider it Romano-Celtic: however this may be, it is of quite a different colour and paste from the "Celtic" pottery of the barrows. Internally its paste is of a light brick red colour, but which changes to a pale orange at the surfaces, which are rough and devoid of glaze; and quartz-sand, to probably the extent of 25 per cent., is present. It must have belonged to a globular bowl of some eight or nine inches in diameter, and wheel-made: this is clearly indicated by striæ on the inner surface. Bateman records the occasional presence of "red pottery"—presumably of the same kind as the above, and also of wheel-made pottery in the barrows of the district, but in no case do we read of them as associated with "Celtic" interments. In the Sheffield Museum is "a narrow-necked vessel of red clay" (in Bateman's "Catalogue"—"A Romano-British Vase"), which accompanied an extended interment (Saxon?) at Bruncliff, with which was an iron knife. So far as the writer recollects, its material was very similar to the fragment in question.

Our next mound was a very small one to the south of the first barrow; it gave no results at all, nor any signs of being artificial.

We must now return to the first barrow. The sex of the skeleton could not be satisfactorily determined, but it undoubtedly belonged to a person in the earlier part of middle life, of slender build and short stature,—the femur being  $17\frac{3}{8}$  inch, which, when calculated as 27.5 per cent. of the whole stature in life, gives a result of 5 feet 2½ inches for the latter.

All the skull fragments (of which there were several dozens) that





J.W.

DOLICHO-CEPHALIC SKULL FROM HADDON FIELDS.



could be found, were carefully collected by Dr. Greenhough; but it was impossible to reconstruct more than the calvaria—*less* its basal bones, and much of its sides. The writer in putting the fragments together, observed two sets of fractures,—the one recent—the work of the labourers, and the other consisting of several bold fractures (one transversely from the one temporal bone to the other), indicative of some remote breakage of the skull. It is, to use words of Sir William Turner of Edinboro', to whom it was submitted—"an excellent example of a Dolicho-cephalic skull, belonging to a pre-Saxon race"; and he decides the sex as male, his reasons being,—

1. "The massiveness of the supra-orbital arch—always more pronounced in the male skull, and well shown in this specimen;
2. The prominence of the superciliary ridges—also well seen here; and
3. The absence of a bulging outwards of the occipital bone, superior to the external occipital protuberance."\*

In the lateral aspect the contour line presents the usual oval curve—at first, almost vertical for an inch above the supra-orbital arch, and then it takes a sharp, but rapidly diminishing curve until it reaches its highest level at the juncture of the coronal and sagittal sutures, which level is maintained for about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. rearward, and then follows the oblique slope (so characteristic of these skulls, as opposed to the precipitous sinking of others), terminating with the prominent occipital squama. The forehead is low, but by no means retreating, and its *tubera* are full, and sinuses well developed. In its vertical aspect, the elongated oval contour is very striking, the parietal eminences, as usual, being well forward, and the forehead narrow. Altogether the calvaria has a well filled appearance, and, both in this aspect, as well as the former recalls the female skull of Sherburn Wold (page 608, Greenwell's "British Barrows"), except that in that skull the superciliary ridge is not so prominent.

There is a slight asymmetry—noticeable also in the frontal and dorsal aspects, the right side, particularly in the temporal region and the adjacent parts, being somewhat flattened. The forehead, also in the vertical aspect, is on this side a little fuller in a forward direction than on the other side (see Plate III.); and, in the frontal aspect, a decided fulness is seen in the upper parts of the right parietal and frontal bones, over and above what obtains on the opposite side. There is little doubt that this asymmetry is correlated with the discoloration and roughness of this side of the skull, and that both have a posthumous origin,—the former being brought about by the weight of the skull exerting a pressure upon this side, which, as the reader will recollect, was the side upon which it lay, and the latter by the damp earth with which it came in contact. In such a flattening-out of the temporal bone with its squama, and the lower part of the parietal, a lateral thrust would be exerted upon the surrounding parts, which would tend, especially where the skull was thin or weak, to heap it up, and thus bring about the observed fulness in these parts.

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\* This latter statement I do not understand: it seems to me to be just the reverse of the case.

Internally, the sagittal and lambdoidal sutures are obliterated, and the coronal suture shows traces only of its existence. Externally, the former two are quite open, but the latter only partially so.

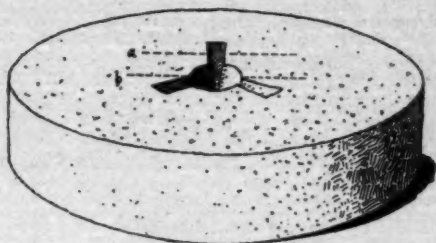
A portion of the left parietal bone is lost, leaving an open space of about 2 in. by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in., and bounded on the one side by part of the lambdoidal suture, and on the other by the old transverse fracture above alluded to, and below by part of the squamous suture. The fractured *edge* of the remaining part of the parietal bone, that forms the top boundary of this open space, shows unmistakeable signs of having been gnawed by rats. The surface of this edge is at first *vertical* to the *plane* of the outer surface of the bone (as, indeed, is the case with all the other edges of fractures of this skull), and then it becomes a bevel, consisting of a succession of hollow scollops at an obtuse angle to the outer surface, in each of which can be distinctly seen the double teeth gougeings of rats. It is clear from this that the fracture existed before the gnawings, in fact, that it furnished an edge for the rats to operate upon: otherwise, it is difficult to imagine how they could have attacked a smooth and unbroken surface of bone. Why should rats attack this skull? It seems to me to be very improbable for them to cut through into a dry and empty skull. I can only conceive of such an attack taking place while as yet the skeleton formed part of a corpse, and that their object was to reach the brains. If so, this would make the old set of fractures to be practically contemporary with the burial of the individual, and perhaps actually connected with his death.

The following calvarial measurements will interest craniological readers of this magazine:—

Extreme breadth	..	..	5'37 in.
Extreme length*	..	..	7'43 "
Fronto-inial length*	..	..	7'12 "
Circumference	..	..	20'7 "
Maximum frontal width	..	..	4'5 "
Minimum do.	..	..	3'62 "
Parietal arch	..	..	5'37 "
Frontal do.	..	..	5'37 "
Cephalic Index	..	..	72'2 "

But perhaps the most interesting relic of this barrow is the fragment of quern, which is of millstone grit. It is, I believe, a part (roughly speaking, about one-fourth) of the upper stone; and in the sketch at the foot of Plate IV., the lower or grinding surface is shown uppermost. The reader will there observe part of the curved side of the central hole or "eye," which has been roughly "pecked" into shape with some pointed instrument, by which means also, the top and the outer edge of the stone have been shaped; and on each side of it a band of similarly "pecked" surface, flat, and about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. broad, and extending from the top to the bottom of the stone. These two flat surfaces would, if produced, make with each other an angle of about  $115^\circ$ , and each ends laterally in a projection forward at a right angle (distinctly seen in the sketch), beyond which a fracture-surface extends to the outer edge of the stone. The stone, when complete,

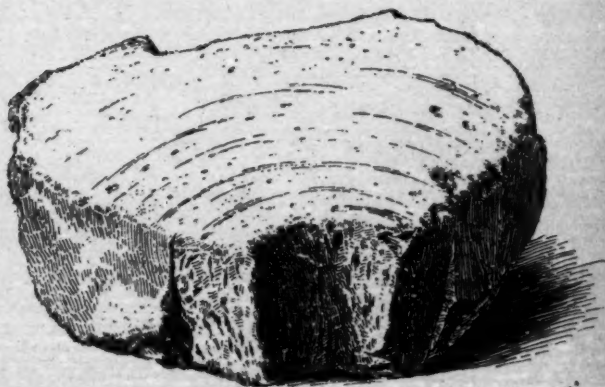
\* These measurements are taken from a spot immediately above the "glabella."



Section at b.



Section at a.



J.W.

ZUCRN FRAGMENT FROM HADDON FIELDS.

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probably took the form indicated above on the same plate, having a central hole or "eye" with three lateral adjuncts or "gaps" arranged in a radiate manner, the stone having a diameter of 24 in. and a thickness of  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in.

In section the "eye" and its adjuncts are peculiar: *a* and *b* are sections, in the directions of the dotted lines in the upper figure, which the reader must suppose to have its grinding surface downwards, as it would be in use. He will observe that while the "eye" becomes narrower upwards (being  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. in diameter at the top, and  $5\frac{3}{8}$  in. at the bottom), the adjuncts or "gaps" become narrower downwards, to form three narrow slits, each about  $2\frac{3}{8}$  in. long, on the bottom surface.

The use of these slits is somewhat puzzling. Mr. Jno. Evans (author of "Ancient Stone Implements") suggests that they were for the insertion of a "mill-rine," and that the stone was "driven by machinery from below as in modern mills, the spindle being either of the same piece as the "rine," or keyed into it." But this cannot be, for not only are these adjuncts *perforations*, instead of grooves on the lower surface as is usually the case, but they narrow in the wrong direction to allow the arms of the rine to be wedged in them so as to support the stone. Several millers who have examined the stone have acknowledged this upon fuller consideration. The Editor of this magazine seems to have hit upon a more feasible solution, he regards "the arms or adjuncts to the central piercing as perhaps intended for the corn to run through, the central hole being occupied by a pin (of oak probably) brought up from the base of the lower stone." When perfect a nave of oak, having a conical hole on its lower surface, would be driven into the central eye, and would be made to revolve upon a peg of the same material from the lower stone and fitting into this hole of the nave. A peg, firmly wedged into the top stone near its edge, would serve as a handle, and the three wedge-shaped piercings would be fed with parched corn from the hand or a suitable vessel, and would be well adapted for allowing the grains to be caught between the stones.

So far the writer has failed to meet with any other quern of this type, and, therefore, can offer no opinion as to its age. Those to whom he has submitted photographs and sketches of it (Professor Boyd Dawkins, Mr. Augustus Franks, and the above-mentioned two gentlemen), are unanimous in declaring it to be of Roman or post Roman age. Mr. Franks regards it, as to shape, as a Roman rather than British quern; but the material not being Nieder mendig stone, his statement seems to imply that it might be of British or Romano-British make, but after the Roman model.

Roman coins have, on several occasions, been found more or less associated with contracted interments, the earliest form of barrow interment in this district; but the ease with which coins can slip through interstices of a cairn, or be drawn down by burrowing animals, makes them but a doubtful index of the age of the interment. Not so, however, in this case; the close association of this stone with the interment of Haddon Fields makes it of great value in determining the antiquity of the latter.

## Precedency and the Peerage in the time of James I.

BY ROACH LE SCHONIX.

*Continued from Vol. I. (new series), p. 158.*

The Powdringe to the funerall  
of a great Estate.

ffirst two yeomen Conductors w<sup>th</sup> black staves  
Item poore men in gownes ii and ii  
Item a knight at the funerall of a Duke or Marquis or an Esquier to beare the standard  
Item the defuncts gentlemen ii and ii  
Item the two Secretaries  
Item the other gentlemen Esquiers and knights ii and ii  
Item the two Chapleyns to the defunct  
Item the preacher beinge a Bushopp or a Deane  
Item the iii cheefe officeres viz the steward Tresorer and Controller w<sup>th</sup> white staves in ther handes  
Item an Esquier to beare the great Banner of his armes  
Item the Herauldes to weare the defuncts coate of armes  
Item a Herald to Beare his helme and creast  
Item a Herald to Beare the Targe  
Item a Herald to Beare the Sworde  
Item a kinge of Armes to beare the defuncts coate of armes of Damaske or Satten and on each side of him a gentleman huisher  
Item the Bodie borne by Eight gentlmen in gownes  
Item three Esquiers assistants to the bodie  
Item ffoure Banner rolles\* borne by ffoure Esquiers in gownes  
Item the principall mourner and one each syde of him a gentleman huisher and his trayne borne by a gentlman  
Item the other cheefe mourners in nomber accordinge to the degrec of the defunct viz for a Marquesse ix and soe for an Earle for a Baron vii for a Knight v and for an Esquier iii  
Item two yeomen huishers w<sup>th</sup> white roddes  
Item the defuncts yeomen ii and ii

The proceedinge  
one horse.

ffirst two yeomen conductors w<sup>th</sup> blacke rodds in their handes  
Item the Standard Borne by an Esquier his horse trapped garnished with a shaffron and four Escutcheons of armes,  
Item the defuncts gentlmen ii and ii w<sup>th</sup> ther hoothes one there shoulders as if they weare coates,  
Item the two Secretaries in Like order,  
Item the Esquiers and Knightes,  
Item the two chapleynes of the defuncts w<sup>th</sup> ther ryding apparell accordinge to ther degrees  
Item the preacher w<sup>th</sup> his apparell accordinge to his degrec,  
Item the Steward Treasurer and controller w<sup>th</sup> white staves in ther handes their horses trapped  
Item an Esquier to beare the great Banner his horse trapped and garnished w<sup>th</sup> a shaffron and ffoure Escutcheons  
Item the Kinge of armes and ffoure Herauldes in mourning apparell ther horses trapped wearinge ther coates of armes  
Item the chariott or coach covered w<sup>th</sup> velvet garnished w<sup>th</sup> Escutcheons of armes and shaffrons a gentlman huisher, sittinge in the fore parte of the chariott w<sup>th</sup> a white rodd in his hand

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\* The Banner-rolls, or Bandrols, were small banners, edged with fringe or twisted silk, and rounded at the end or fly. They were charged with the separate quarterings of a noble, and were usually displayed at funeral processions.



Item the foure Bannerolles borne by foure gentlmen theire horses trapped  
 Item the principall mourner his horse trapped and one his left side, somewhat  
 behinde him the gentlman of the horse to the defuncte his horse trapped, and  
 leading in his hand, the horse of Estate covered and trapped w<sup>th</sup> black velvett  
 Item the other Eight cheefe mourners ther horses trapped  
 Item two yeomen huishers w<sup>th</sup> white roddees  
 Item all yeomen two and two.

The funerall of  
 a Marquis.

A Hearse to be erected of Tymber w<sup>th</sup> five principalls xxx<sup>tie</sup> foote in height  
 xii foote longe and ix foote broad garnished as followeth  
 first the topp and rayles covered w<sup>th</sup> broad cloth  
 Item for the Upper Valence xiiii yeardes of velvett  
 Item for the nether Valence whereunto the fringe is sowed vii yeardes of velvett  
 cutt in two  
 Item xiiii yeardes of black silk fringe half a quarter and a nayle deepe  
 Item viii<sup>e</sup> ells of Taffita for the ma<sup>tie</sup> and Buckerame to lyne the same.  
 Item eight yeardes of black velvett for y<sup>e</sup> upright postes  
 Item a pall of xxx<sup>tie</sup> yeardes of velvett or more  
 Item a carpett and two Quishiones of velvett for the principall mourner  
 Item xvi<sup>en</sup> quishions of Taffata or Cassa lined w<sup>th</sup> cotton for the other viii<sup>e</sup>  
 mourners  
 Item viii stoole clothes of black cloth for the same mourners  
 Item a Carpett and a Quishion of Velvett for the principall mourner to kneele  
 one at the offeringe  
 Item the house and church to be hanged w<sup>th</sup> black cloth

The offeringe.

first the cheefe mourner to offer for the estate of the other eight to followe  
 Then the chefe mourner alone w<sup>thout</sup> havinge his trayne borne &<sup>c</sup> and he  
 to remayne and receave the hatchmentes.  
 Then the coate of armes to be offered by two mourners  
 Then the Sword in like maner  
 Then the Targe  
 Then the hearme and creast  
 Then the mourners to offer for themselves ii and ii  
 Then the iiiii assistantes togeather  
 Then the great Banner  
 Then the Standard  
 Then the Steward Threasorer and controller  
 Then all other gentlmen in gownes  
 This done the Bodie to be caried to the buriall place w<sup>th</sup> foure Bannerolles at  
 each corner the three chiefe officeres giving ther Attendance And breakinge ther  
 Staves at the grave after all the Service is saide, whilst all other goe homeward  
 w<sup>th</sup> the Kinge of Armes in such order as they came to Church

Of Velvett.

ffor the pall xxx<sup>tie</sup> yeardes  
 for the Valaunce xiiii<sup>en</sup> yeardes  
 for the Valaunce in halfe breadth wherunto the fringe is sowed vii yeardes  
 for the foure upright postes viii<sup>e</sup> yeardes  
 for 2 carpettes ix yeardes fyve yeardes for the one and foure for the other  
 for a Quishion ii yeardes  
 In all of Velvett lxxvii yeardes  
 A Slopp is a mourninge cassack for Ladies and gentlwomen not open before  
 A Surcoate is a mourninge garment made like a close or strait bodied gowne  
 w<sup>ch</sup> is worne under the mantle the same for a countesse must have a trayne before  
 and an other behinde,  
 for a Baronnesse noe trayne  
 The trayne before to be narrowe not exceedinge the Breadth of viii Inches  
 and must be trussed up before under the girdle or borne uppon the left  
 arme.

To be prepared by the  
painter for the funerall  
of an Earle.

- Imprimis a greate Banner of armes
- Item a Standard of his creastes
- Item foure Bannerolles
- Item a coate of Armes of Damaske
- Item a coate of Armes of Sarcenett
- Item a Targe of Armes
- Item a Sword the hiltes and pomell guilt w<sup>th</sup> a Scabard and girdle of black velvett
- Item a Helme of Steele guilt
- Item a creast carved and guilt
- Item mantelles of black velvett w<sup>th</sup> knoppes of Burnished gould and tasselles of silke.
- Item a Wreath of cullers
- Item a great Escutcheon on Buckeram a yeard square w<sup>th</sup> the armes and coronett in mettall for the maiestie
- Item Sixe great Escutcheons on past boord for the principall postes of the hearse
- Item Sixe Escutcheons one Sarcenett of ffyne gould for the corpes
- Item ix<sup>en</sup> dozen of pencilles\* for the hearse
- Item iiii dozen of Escutcheons one Buckeram of mettall
- Item iiii dozen of Escutcheons one paper royall of mettall
- Item ffive dozen of Escutcheons one paper royall of cullers
- Item one dozen of Small Escutcheons one Buckeram of mettall
- Item one greate Brase of Iron for the helme creast, sword and targe
- Item sixe smaller Brases of Iron for the great Banner, Standard and the iiii Bannerolles
- Item sixe Black staves for two conductores
- Item sixe white staves, for the Steward Threasurer and controller.

ffor the funerall of  
an Earle.

Imprimis the corpes to be prepared coffined and leaded, and to be placed w<sup>thin</sup> the chappell of his house till the day of the buriall

Item a Hearse of Tymber to be erected in the church, the same to be covered with Black cloth, furnished certeyne Velvetts to the number of 36 yardes wherunto must be sowed a fringe of ffourteene yardes of silk and the same hearse to be also garnished w<sup>th</sup> Escutcheons and pencilles.

Item a ciell or maiestie for the same hearse of Black taffita lined w<sup>th</sup> Buckeram to be iiii yardes and a halfe broad and foure and a halfe in length.

Item a pall of black velvett for the corpes containyng xxx<sup>tie</sup> yardes

Item ii carpettes of black velvett for the cheefe mourner of ii yardes square

Item iii large Quishions of black velvett

Item xvi Quishiones and Eight stoole Clothes of black cloth for the other eight mourners

Item Black cloth and baies for the church Hearses, rayles about the Hearse and at the house for the apparelling of the hall great chamber and chappell

Item ix<sup>th</sup> chief mourners in Black whereof one to be an Earle the other eight Barones and Knights

Item iiii assistauntes Knights Esquiers or gentlemen in gownes and Hoodes

Item iii principall officers viz Steward, Threasorer and controller in gownes & hoodes bearing white staves

Item a gentlman in gowne and hood to beare the great Banner,

Item a gent. in gowne & hood to beare the Standard

Item iiii gentlemen in gownes and hoodes to beare the foure Bannerolles

Item a gentlman in a gowne and hooe to beare the cheefe mourners trayne

Item two gent<sup>le</sup> huishers in gownes and hoodes

\* The Penoncelles or Pensils were small narrow pennons, usually affixed to lances.

Item a Byshopp dean or other great clarke to preach having Blackes  
 Item certeyne clarkes for singing men for the tyme of the funerall  
 Item two yeomen conductores two porteres and the other yeomen in black coates  
 Item poore men to have gownes in number soe many as the executors Will  
 Item Likewise certeyne gent: to make the proceedinge, besides the before  
 named, having gownes and hoodes the number of them to be at the executores  
 appoyntment.

The proceedinge to the  
 funerall of an Earle.

ffirst two yeomen conductores w<sup>th</sup> black staves  
 Then poore men in gownes ii and ii  
 Then the Standard borne by an Esquier his hood on his head  
 Then gentlmen in gownes two and two  
 Then gentlmen of the Earle surviving who is sonn and heyre to the defunct  
 Then gentlmen of the Earle defunct  
 Then the two Secretaries  
 Then the Doctores of Physicke and other Doctores  
 Then the two chaplaines to the defunct  
 Then Knights and Esquiers straungers having blackes  
 Then the defunctes three cheefe officers viz Steward Threasorer and controller  
 w<sup>th</sup> white staves in ther handes  
 Then the preacher being a Byshop or a Dean  
 Then the great Banner borne by an Esquier  
 Then the Helme and creast borne by an herald having one the coat of armes  
 of the defunct who also is to receave the hatchmentes of the mourners in the  
 tyme of offeringe.  
 Then the Sword borne by an herald  
 Then the Targe borne by an herald  
 Then the coate of armes of Damaske borne by an herald  
 Then garter and one his left hand going w<sup>th</sup> him a gentlman huisher next befor  
 the corpes ther hoodes on ther heades.  
 Then the corpes covered w<sup>th</sup> a pall of black velvett, garnished w<sup>th</sup> Escutcheons  
 of Sarcenett and fine gould borne by viii<sup>t</sup> gentlmen in gownes and hoodes, the  
 same assisted by iiii knights or Esquiers, houlding each of them a corner of the  
 pall at either side of the corpes the Bannerolles borne by Esquiers or gentlmen  
 iiii in number at the least but somtymes vi or viii  
 Then followeth the principall mourner being an Earle having a gentlman  
 huisher and his trayne borne by a gentlman in gowne and hooode  
 Then the other viii mourners  
 Then two yeomen huishers bare headed w<sup>th</sup> rodde in ther handes  
 Then all the yeomen in Black coates the yeomen to the defunct goinge formost

A Duke may have

A Threasorer. A chamberlayne. Four gentlmen huishers. A Steward. A  
 Controller. A mastere of his horse.

An Earle

A Secretay. A Controller. A Steward. Two gentlmen huishers. A gentlman  
 of his horse.

A Baron.

A Steward. A clark of his kitchen. A yeoman of his horse. A gentlman  
 huisher but covered and not bare headed when he goeth abroad. A yeoman  
 huisher. A Groome of his chamber. A yeoman huisher of his hall and his  
 groome but noe marshall. A Servar Armed. A Carver but Unarmed. A  
 footeman.

His cupp covered though in the presence of his better, but no assay taken at  
 any tyme.

His foot carpett single.

A Baronnesse lyinge in childbed may have single carpettes round aboute her  
 bedd noe footesheete nether with degrees nor without.

(To be Continued.)

## Recent Discoveries of Roman Remains in Britain.

BY W. THOMPSON WATKIN.

The past quarter has been fruitful of discoveries. The remains of a fine Roman villa, first noticed as far back as 1785, and referred to in Seyer's *History of Bristol* (vol. i., p. 203), published in 1821, have been partially laid bare by the Bristol and Gloucestershire Antiquarian Society, at Tockington, about eight miles north of Bristol. The part uncovered extends, roughly speaking, 208 feet from north to south, and 115 from east to west, and embraces twenty-three rooms, six of which have tessellated pavements, some of them of beautiful design, but a description of them would entail a separate article. They have, however, been well described in the *Builder* of the 22nd October last. The usual hypocausts occur in the rooms. The colours of the *tesserae* are generally red, blue black, and white. Very few minor articles of interest were found in the villa; the base of a circular column, two or three pieces of Samian ware, and fragments of other pottery, a "third brass" coin of Carausius, a strigil, portions of roofing tiles, and flue tiles, roofing slabs of stone, and fragments of coloured wall plaster, were the chief remains. Traces of fire were visible in many places, showing that the destruction of the building had been like that of most Roman villas, by conflagration. Slight excavations made in 1884 had revealed other fragments of tessellated pavement, and another base of a column.

Some workmen digging to discover the sources of a spring at East Harptree, on the Mendip Hills, found a singular leaden casket, on opening which it was found to contain 1,475 coins of the later empire, amongst which were those of Constantine the Great, Constantius II., Constans, Valens, and other Emperors, but as yet they have not all been catalogued. With the coins were two small bars of silver, about two inches long, and a silver ring, bearing the representation of a male figure carrying what seems to be a trident in one hand, over his shoulder, and a spear in the other hand. The ring is in fine preservation. The coins are in good condition, but the silver of many of them is debased.

Sir J. Maclean, F.S.A., has also recently rediscovered an interesting Roman tombstone, originally dug up in (or about) 1846, in a small enclosure on Nesley Farm, in the Parish of Beverston, Gloucestershire. It is inscribed:—

D            M  
M E T T I . N  
A T I O N  
G E T A  
V I X I T  
A N N . X X X V  
H . P .

*i.e., D(iis) M(anibus) Metti(i) Nation(e) Geta Vixit Ann(os) XXXV. H(eres) P(osuit).* "To the divine shades of Mettius, by nation a Getan, he lived thirty-five years. (His) heir has placed (this)." The Getae were a tribe who resided in parts of Wallachia and Bessarabia. This is the first memorial of them in Britain.

A very singular discovery has been made at Colchester. Some workmen in digging found the end of a leaden pipe, about two inches in diameter internally, projecting from the ground. Following it down, at three feet beneath the surface, they came upon a leaden coffin, having just over where the face would have been, this pipe inserted in the lid, and fixed there. The coffin contained some very decayed bones, and a glass unguent bottle, and had evidently been originally enclosed in a wooden one, many of the nails of which remained around, and one had been driven through the wood into the lead, where it still remained in the hole it had formed. The coffin was removed to the Colchester Museum. I should opine the occupant of the coffin had expressed a wish to be *en rapport* with the outer world, and this method of meeting his wish was devised.

At Bridge, between Canterbury and Folkestone, the workmen engaged in making the Elham Valley Railway have discovered a circular "well," built of flints, having every appearance of Roman work.

In excavating for a sewer at Ribchester, in the centre of the roadway opposite the White Bull Inn, a very fine gold Roman *fibula* has been found. It is of the bow shape, two inches in length by one across the bow, and weighs 373 grains, or rather more than three sovereigns. The centre and one end have ornamented projections with raised globules, and the design as a whole is artistic. The gold seems to be very pure. The *fibula* has been removed to the Blackburn Museum.

It was anticipated that in excavations for the new market at Carlisle, many Roman remains might be brought to light. Such, however, has not so far been the case. "Samian" ware, but not in large quantities, has been met with, one piece bearing the potter's stamp, A D V O C I S I, and a coin of the *Urbs Roma* type, but little else of interest.

At the recently found station at Cappuck, near Jedburgh (see *Reliquary*, vol. i. N.S., p. 177), a stone slab with the representation of a boar carved upon it has been met with. This seems to signify the presence of the Twentieth Legion at some period, that *corps* bearing a wild boar for its badge. The stone is in the possession of the Marquis of Lothian at Monteviot.

At South Shields, on the Herd Sands, which is opposite the Roman station, there has been found at low-water mark, a fine bronze Roman patera, six inches in diameter, but *minus* the handle. Round a central boss in the bottom of the vessel, internally, are the letters

A P O L L I N I . A N E X T I O M A R O . M . A . S A B .

The reading of this appears to signify "M(arcus) A(ntonius)

Sab(inus) to Apollo Anextiomarus." The name applied here to Apollo, possibly a local one, is certainly not very euphonious, but equally barbarous names occur as given to deities.

At the station at *Magna* (Caervorran), on the great wall, a centurial stone, three feet six inches long, has been found, bearing within a sunken panel, with *ansae* at the sides, the inscription:—

> FELICIS  
P. XX. P.

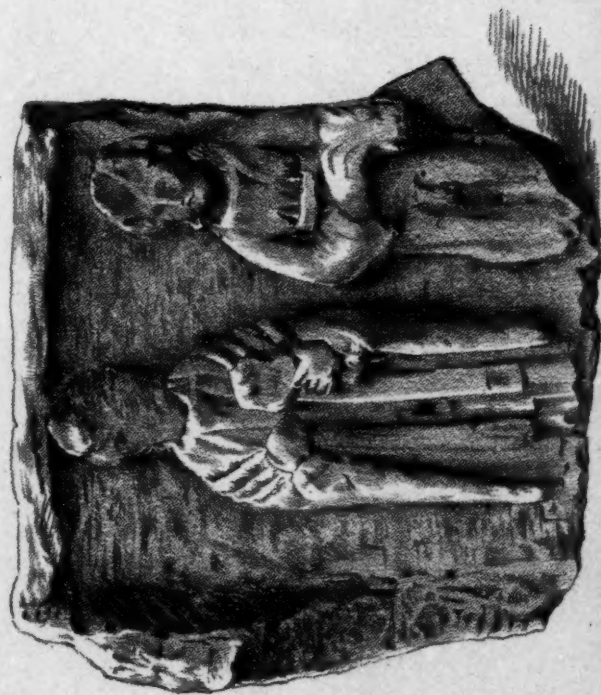
It simply informs us that the century of Felix built 20 feet of the wall. Some fragments of an inscription were found with it. Another stone, sculptured with a figure of Diana but not inscribed, has been found at Crowhall, near Bardon Mill, on the line of the wall.

The extensive excavations at Chester, named in the last number of *The Reliquary*, had before their close in September yielded 58 sculptured and inscribed stones, which are to be removed to the Grosvenor Museum. A separate article by the present writer on most of these appears in this number. There is, however, one stone in the "find" which requires special description. It was briefly referred to in the last number of *The Reliquary* (p. 232) as "a slab with the figure of an ecclesiastic in canonicals, etc.," by the present writer. The stone has produced an immense amount of discussion. In the *Athenæum* (August 27th) it is spoken of as "A sculptured stone bearing two full length figures, one of whom wears a cloak and stole-like bands so exactly like the representation of a bishop's vestments, that at first sight one refuses to believe in its Roman date." Mr. W. de Gray Birch, who has lately been strongly advocating its Roman origin, in the *Liverpool Daily Post* (Sept. 9th), says, that he "at first sight relegated the work to medieval times;" and again, "The vestments of the *man*, who is on the left side of the stone, do in some measure resemble the flowing surplice and stole of a bishop." Now it is to be remembered that Mr. Birch (as Secretary) was particularly interested in maintaining the view expressed by the British Archaeological Association 38 years since (1849), that the walls of Chester were to a considerable extent still Roman *above* ground. Therefore, had he clung to his first impression, and asserted that a medieval and ecclesiastical stone had been found in the heart of the wall near its base, it would completely upset the Roman theory by proving that the wall could not be earlier than the date of this medieval stone.

Mr. C. Roach Smith expressed the opinion that the stone was not only Roman, but that Mr. Birch's *male* figure was a *girl* holding a mirror!

Mr. E. W. Cox, of Chester, in letters to the *Architect* and to the *Liverpool press*, strongly upholds the view that the sculpture represents an ecclesiastic holding either a chalice or vessel with the consecrated wafer, and attended by an acolyte.

One of the highest authorities on Roman Britain, and also well versed in ecclesiastical matters, says:—"The 'squatness' and treat-



SCULPTURED STONE, FOUND NEAR THE FOUNDATION  
OF THE NORTH WALL OF CHESTER.





ment of the figures has led to the supposition that the stone was Roman, but the subject is evidently two ecclesiastical figures from their habiliments. The first has the stole, and holds in his hands what seems to be the chalice, and his shoulders are covered with the cope or chasuble; and the second seems to be his attendant deacon. They are most probably sculptures on the tomb of some distinguished ecclesiastic of early date, which has been broken up for material in strengthening the walls of the city in later times."

On the other hand, another leading archæologist and architect says:—"I believe the stone to be Roman work. The dexter figure appears to represent a civilian in the *tunica*, the *clavus angustus*, and the *paenula*. He holds in his left hand a *flabellum*. The sinister figure I take to be a female, probably the wife. The treatment of both figures is altogether against their being mediæval."

Altogether, up to the 1st December, about eighty well-known archæologists and architects, who had to the writer's knowledge either seen the stone or a photograph of it, had expressed their opinions, and they were about equally divided, the post Roman party varying in dating it from the 8th to the 12th century. But, with one exception (besides Mr. Roach Smith), even those who thought the stone Roman considered the left hand figure to be a male. This is also the opinion of the writer, who considers the stone to be post-Roman, though he will not fix any date. It is unfortunate the face of this figure is lost. The official report of the Chester City Surveyor also styles the figure as that of a male. How Mr. Roach Smith sees in it a female is a puzzle. The stone was to be brought before the Society of Antiquaries on 8th December.\*

But, although, if the stone was conclusively proved to be mediæval, it would, as before said, be proof that the wall could not be earlier than mediæval times, its recognition as Roman would give no clue to the date of the fragment of wall in which it was found, any more than the numerous sculptured and inscribed stones which have also been found in it.

The evidence as to the wall being of mediæval origin increases, but the arguments, *pro* and *con*, are too long to be entered into here. Canon Raine, of York, argues that it would be Vandalism to spare such recent constructions when such valuable Roman inscriptions are known to be built up into them. A subscription has been got up in Chester and neighbourhood for further excavations, which have been undertaken, and numerous other sculptured and inscribed stones found, but the committee are quietly "nursing" the latter, which are not allowed to be seen by visitors, except those who may be specially privileged. Nothing, however, has been found to give any clue as to the date of the wall.

A few minor discoveries have taken place in various parts of the kindgom, but of no particular interest.

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\* This duly occurred. The majority of those present were in favour of a Roman origin, and opposed to the dress being ecclesiastical. In the published report of the meeting, as given in the *Athenæum*, it is stated that Mr. W. de Gray Birch exhibited the stone as one bearing two female figures. Has he again changed his mind? It does not appear, from all accounts, that the Society expressed a decided opinion as to the sex of the left-hand figure. Its dress is different to the other. Is it as uncertain as Mr. Birch's "Countess Lucy"?

## The Will of Alice Pulter, of St. Andrew's, Hitchin, Herts.

BY REV. CHARLES KERRY.

THE following interesting will, illustrative of the Church of St. Andrew's, Hitchin, is copied from the original probate, dated 7 November, 1458, in the possession of the Rev. Charles Kerry:—

In Dei nōō Amen. Decimo nono die mensis Ffebruarii Anno Dñi Millesimo quadringentesimo quinquagesimo septimo Et anno regni Regis Henrici Sexti post conq̄m tricesimo sexto Ego Alicia Pulter de Hitchin in com̄ Hertford vidua Lincoln Diō compos mentis et in mea bona memoria existens, condo facio et ordino p̄sens testamentū meū in hunc qui sequit̄ modū. In primis lego et cōmendo aiam meam Deo omnipotenti Creatori meo Btē p̄ Marie virgi matri ejus et omibz S̄cis Corpus p̄ meū ad sepeliendū in cancella eccl̄ie pochialis S̄ci Andree de Hitchyn p̄dict. Et volo primo et ante omia postquam corpus meū sepeliatur q̄d omnia debita mea in quibz de jure teneor p̄solvantur. Postea volo q̄d expense mee fūdales fiant honeste et lego cuil't p̄sbitero existent' ad meā sepulturā duodecem denar' et cuil't alio cōico quatuor denar' et cuil't pvulo et pauperi venient' ad meā sepultur' vnū denar'. Itm, lego Sumo Altari d̄ce eccl̄ie S̄ci Andree p̄ decis et oblacōibz meis oblitis et retract' ac p̄ sepultura mea ibm habenda quadraginta solid'. Itm lego altari b̄te Marie Virgis ad orand' p̄ aia mea ex pte austral' eiusdē eccl̄ie p̄ necessar' emend' p̄ eod' altar' vnū nobile. Itm lego altari b̄te marie virgis et S̄ce Trinitat' eiusdē eccl̄ie ex pte borial' p̄ consili vnū nobile. Itm lego luminari existent' corā crucifixo eiusdē eccl̄ie quadragint' denari'. Itm lego uno p̄bitero idoneo celebratur' in eccl̄ia pochial' S̄ci Andree p̄dict' p̄ vnū annū duratur' vnū trigintale S̄ci Gregorii p̄ aia mea et aia Johis Pulter nup mariti mei ac aiabz om̄i benefactor' n'ror' et om̄i fidel̄m defunctor' duodecem marcas sterlingor'. Itm lego vno p̄sbitero idoneo Divina celebratur' in eccl̄ia p̄dict' p̄ aia mea et aia Johis Pulter p̄dict' ac aiabz om̄i fidel̄m defunctor' p̄ duos annos ex tūc p̄ sequū duratur' octodecem marcas sterling' videt̄ quolt' anno nonem marcas sterling'. Itm volo q̄d Dne olle mee argenteē et deaurat' vendicōi pōnant' et q̄d pecunia mee pveniens distribuatur in duas ptes quar' una ps volo q̄d disponatur p̄ uno 'hanging' habendo de panno ad deſviend' in cancella eccl̄ie S̄ci Andree de Hitchin p̄dict' qam d̄m durav̄t et volo q̄d altera ps disponatur in picturacōe faciend' sup̄a tectū cancelle p̄dictē et sup̄a tectū nove 'Ile' in eccl̄ia p̄dict'. Itm lego Johi Broune fratri meo quadragint' solid'. Itm lego Agnet' ux' eius viginti solid'. Itm lego Nicho Broune quadragint' solid'. Itm lego Agnet' ux' eius viginti solid'. Itm lego Agnet' Barker vidue viginti solid'. Itm lego M'garet coket vx Johis Coket viginti solidos. Itm lego Dñō Johi Aylif rector de Biddenā vnū nobile. Itm lego Johanne Mattok vidue viginti solid'. Itm lego Johi Mattok filio Nichi Mattok vnū Nobile. Itm lego Nicho Mattok filio p̄dict' Nichi Mattok vnū Nobile. Itm lego Alicie Trappe famule mee vnū 'materas' vnū par de 'blanketts' vnū par linthiam et vnū 'coſilet' de albo panni pulſizat' ac quadragint' denar'. Itm lego Johanne ſtamule mee duos solid'. Itm lego Dionis famule mee quadraginta denar'. Itm volo q̄d distribuatur int' paupes map' indigent' in villa de Hitchen qualt' septiā in die veſſis p̄ vnū annū post meū decessū sex denariat' panis. Itm lego sumo Altari eccl̄ie pochial' de Hitchin vnū 'paxbrede' de argent' ibm deſviend' qm̄ d̄m durair̄t. Itm lego doſpno Witto canonice de Newbigging quadragint' denari'. Itm lego Johē Coup vnū nobile. Itm lego Alicie Pulter vx. Johis Pulter filii mei quadragint' solid'. It. lego Isabelle filie mee ux Johis Riche meā magnā peciam argent' vnā murrā et sex par' linthiam. Itm lego Anne filie mee ux Johis Alburgh meū nutte vnā murrā vnā mappā de Diap et vnū par de 'towelles' et vnū curtū manutergū et vnū par prec' de corall et sex paria linthiam. Itm lego M'garet filie mee vnū ciphum stantē de maser et vnā aliā murrā duodecem cochlari argent' duo plana pec' argent' et vnū salsar' argent' vnā mappā de diap vnū par manuterg' de diap et vnū curtū manutergū de diap sex paria linthiam et

unū par precū de corall. Residuū vero oīn bonoꝝ meoꝝ vbiq̃q; existent' past debita mea solut'a et legata mea pimpleta do et lego Johi Pulter filio meo Huius autem testamenti mei facio et ordino ac constituo meos executor' Johem Pulter filiū meū Isabellam Rich filiam meam et Richm Broune fratram meū.

On referring to Haines' "List of Monumental Brasses," I find that several memorials of this family remain in the church at Hitchin. In 1861 were the brasses of—

(1) John Pulter, draper, who died in 1421 (only the feet of the effigy left), and his wife Alice (testatrix of the preceding will), with a merchant's mark, lying in the *nave*, and described as much worn.

(2) Nicholas Mattock, merchant of the staple of Calais, citizen and fishmonger of London, and wife Elizabeth, who died in 1485, with two sons and one daughter, all in shrouds, with a representation of the Holy Trinity, but all lost except the female effigy, which is like that at Yoxford in Suffolk. This monument lies (1861) in the north chancel. (This Nicholas must have been son of Nicholas Mattock, brother-in-law to Alice Pulter, the testatrix.)

(3) John Pulter, Esq., who died 1485, with a shield of arms, lying on a high tomb in the north chancel. The brass engraven about 1550.

(4) William Pulter, Esq., ob<sup>t</sup> 1549, with a shield. In the north chancel.

(5) The arms of the Pulter family in the north chancel.

Burke ("General Armoury") gives the arms of Pulter, of Bradford Wimondley, in this county of Herts., as "*Ar*: 2 bendlets *sable*: in the sinister chief, a Cornish chough of the last."

Mr. W. J. Fitch, junior, of Hitchin, in reply to a question about the painted roof of the "new aisle" mentioned in the will, writes—"The roof over the south chancel aisle, which we believe to be the 'new aisle' referred to by you, was restored to some extent about 1820-1830, and again in 1876. Some of the principals in this roof have traces of painting still on them. This colouring was not restored in 1876, and there seems no reason why the painted timbers should not be the same as those decorated according to the will of Alice Pulter."

## On a Lead Cistern at Nottingham Castle.

BY GEORGE BAILEY.

AT the time when the art treatment of lead was in fashion, lead cisterns often received a good deal of ornamental treatment. A beautiful example of the classical treatment of a lead cistern in the grounds of Willersley Castle, Cromford, of the date 1768, has been recently illustrated.\* In the picturesque entrance gateway of Nottingham Castle, on the left hand side, there is another fine example, nearly a century earlier than any hitherto described, of which a careful drawing (Plate VI.) is here given.

The height from the rim to the ground is 3ft. 2½in., round the top it measures 15ft., and the panels are 16½in. by 12½in.

The quartered arms are those of Henry Cavendish, K.G., second Duke of Newcastle. First, *sa.*, 3 bucks' heads cabossed, *arg.* (Cavendish); second, *arg.*, a fesse between 3 crescents, *gu.* (Ogle); third, *az.*, an orle, *arg.* (Bertram); and fourth, *or.*, 3 piles meeting in base, *gu.*, a canton, *erm.* (Bassett).

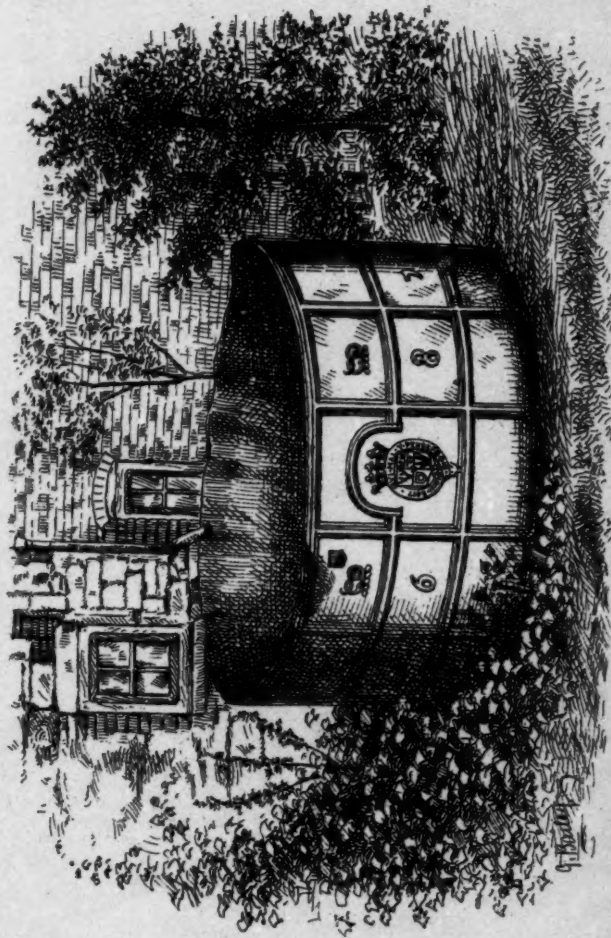
Sir Charles Cavendish, third son of Sir William Cavendish, and brother of the first Earl of Devonshire, married Catherine, daughter and co-heiress of Baron Ogle. The Ogles quartered the arms of Bertram, through marriage with the heiress, temp. Edward III. William Cavendish, son of Sir Charles, and first Duke of Newcastle, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William Bassett, of Blore. The Newcastle Cavendishes bore a crescent as a difference from the Devonshire Cavendishes.

The Cavendish crest, a serpent nowed, *ppr.*, is twice repeated on the cistern.

The first Duke of Newcastle began to re-build Nottingham Castle when he was 82 years of age; at the time of his death, in 1676, it was but a yard above ground. Henry, the second Duke, continued the work, and it was completed in 1679. He was born in 1630, and died on July 26th, 1691; he was buried at Bolsover, where there is an elaborate monument to his memory.

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\* See an elaborately illustrated article *On Derbyshire Plumbery, or Workings in Lead*, by Rev. Dr. Cox, illustrated by Mr. Bailey, in vol. ix. of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society's Journal.



LEAD CISTERN, NOTTINGHAM CASTLE.





## The Castle of the Peak, and the Pipe Rolls.\*

BY W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A.

*Assistant Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries.*

THE Castle of the Peak, as it was anciently called, is familiar to most people, at least in name, from Sir Walter Scott's novel, *Peveril of the Peak*. But alas for the truth of the romance! the novelist's castle is not the well-nigh impregnable fortress that kept guard over the "Peaclond," but the charming medieval house that we know as Haddon Hall.

According to Domesday Survey, where the earliest mention of the Peak Castle occurs, at the time of the Norman Conquest, Gernebern and Hundinc held the land of William Peverel's Castle in Pechefers.† Who Gernebern and Hundinc were does not concern us now, neither need we enter into the difficult question of the parentage of William Peverel. Mr. Freeman is content to describe him as "a Norman adventurer of unknown origin, who became one of the greatest landowners in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire." Whoever he was, he certainly stood high in the favour of William the Conqueror, for after the submission of Nottingham in 1068, in the course of the conquest of the North, the king "wrought a castle" there, and it was to Peverel's hand that the command of so important a stronghold was entrusted. It was at this time, also, that William granted to Peverel the numerous lordships in Derbyshire and other counties, which constituted what was known as the Honor of Peverel. Included in this, was the land where William Peverel erected his Castle of the Peak.

On the south side of the vale of Hope, close to where Mam Tor raises its ever-crumbling head, is a height of less elevation than most of those around it, but one nevertheless of singular natural strength. Its west side is a frightful precipice, at whose foot is the yawning mouth of the great cavern called the Devil's Hole. The south side, if it be not so precipitous, is equally inaccessible; whilst the end and side towards the valley are sufficiently steep to render the ascent toilsome and attack difficult.

It was on the top of this strong position that William Peverel built his castle. The term castle, it must be remembered, does not mean the later tower erected on the highest point, but is the usual term for any fortified position, and, therefore, refers to the whole area within the walls. The Conqueror and his barons appear to have employed two classes of castles—one always constructed in masonry, the other very often with only wooden defences. Where a castle was built on an old site, they seem to have contented themselves with repairing

\*Abstract of the first part of a paper read to the members of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society, at the Castle of the Peak, on August 13th, 1887.

† Terram castelli in pechefers Willelmi Peurel tenuerunt Gernebern et Hundinc.

the existing works, which were usually of earth, with timber palisading on the top, and with an external ditch. If, as was often the case, these earthworks included a mound, it was fortified with a shell or circular keep of masonry. The latter work, however, was frequently postponed, and wooden defences temporarily set up. When, on the other hand, as was the case here, the castle was built on a new site, masonry was employed for the outer works, and a rectangular keep built where necessary. It was the policy of the Conqueror, on obtaining possession of a district, to fortify such strong places as might be essential to hold it. This was done either by the king himself, as at Nottingham and elsewhere, or the barons to whom the lands were allotted were allowed to do so for the security of their new possessions.

Thus it came to pass that William Peverel built his Castle of the Peak, apparently on an entirely new site, as there are no signs of earlier works. It was, however, a building of a purely military character, intended to shelter only a small garrison, and probably consisted merely of a curtain wall of stone round the top of the hill, with lodgings within for its defenders.

On Peverel's death, which took place about 1114, all his vast possessions passed to his son, William Peverel the younger. What was done to the Castle of the Peak during the latter's tenure is not known. In 1115, according to Matthew Paris and Ralph de Diceto, Peverel was disinherited by the king, for poisoning Ranulph earl of Chester, and all his estates and possessions were forfeited to the Crown.

From this date the history of the Castle of the Peak may be easily followed from the entries relating to it on the Pipe Rolls.

The first undoubted entry relating to it is in the 3rd of Henry II. (1157)—

*In liberatione ij vigilum et portarii de Pech, iiii. li et xs.*

That is "in payment of 2 watchmen and the porter of the Peak, £4 10s."

This annual charge continues for a long series of years, even after the castle had been strengthened by the addition of the keep and other works.

In the same year (1157) the king himself was at the Castle of the Peak, where he received the submission of Malcolm, King of Scotland.

The sheriff's expenses are duly entered on the Pipe Roll—

*In adquietatione Corredii Regis apud Pech per Nigellum de Broc. x. li et xvid. Et in adquietatione Corredii Regis Scotie de Notingheham et de Pech. xxxvii. li et xiii. et iiii. per breve Regis. Et in Soltis pro vino apud Pech lxxiis. per breve Regis.*

In plain English, the king's board and lodging cost £10 1s. 4d.; that of the king of Scotland here and at Nottingham cost £37 12s. 3d.; and the bill for the wine provided for the occasion at the Peak castle was 72s.

The king appears to have been here again in the following year

(1158), for the sheriff enters on the Pipe Roll a charge of £36 5s. "In corredium Regis apud Pech."

In 1164 the Castle of the Peak was a third time visited by the king, his expenses being returned by the sheriff as £8 8s. 2d.

No specific notice of the castle occurs until 19 Henry II. (1173). In that year the rising of the barons necessitated strong measures being taken by the king, and the royal castles generally were ordered to be provisioned and garrisoned. Such a chain of fortresses as the castles of the Peak, Bolsover, and Nottingham were of course duly strengthened and garrisoned, and the cost entered on the Pipe Roll, but the charges are not always separately given for each castle. The items are as follows:—

In the provisioning of the Castle of the Peak: for 20 seams\* of corn, 50s 6d.; for 20 bacons, 39s.

Twenty knights received for 20 days £20, or the unusually high rate of pay of 1s. a day per man.

On the works of the castles of the Peak and Bolsover were spent sums of 40s., £46 10s., and £41 10s. 3d., or £90 in all, and the payment of the knights and servants at Nottingham, Bolsover, and the Peak amounted to £135. The Pipe Roll for the following year, 20 Henry II. (1174), contains further entries of a similar kind. £70 was paid to 20 knights and 60 servants at Nottingham, Bolsover, and the Peak, and a further sum of £24 was laid out on the works at the Peak and Bolsover.

The original entries for these two years are as follows:—

19 HENRY II. In warnisione Castelli de Pech pro xx. summis frumenti 1s. et vjd. Et pro xx. Baconibus xxxixs. per breve Ricardi de Luci.

Et xx. militibus xx. ti de liberatione xx. dierum per breve Ricardi de Luci. de quibus xvij. libras sunt de firma comitatus.

In liberatione militum et servientium de Bolesoura et de Pech xx. ti per breve Regis quod continet numerum et terminum eorumdem militum et servientium.

Et Reginaldo de Luci xls. ad faciendum operat' Castellorum Regis de Bolesoura et de Pech per breve Ricardi de Luci quod habuit de liberatione ipsius Reginaldi.

Et In liberatione ij. vigilum et j. portarij de Pech xlvs. de dimidio anno.

Et Reginaldo de lucy xlvj. ti et xs. ad faciendum operat' Castellorum Regis de Belesoure et de Pech per breve Ricardi de Luci.

Et In operat' Castellorum de Bolesoura et de Pech xlj. ti et xs. et iijd. per breve Regis et per visum Roberti Avenelli et Roberti de Hopa et Serlonis de Pleseleia et Gervasii Avenelli.

Et In liberatione militum et servientium de Notingham et de Bolesoura et de Pech c. et xxxv. ti per breve Regis quod continet numerum et terminum eorumdem militum et servientium.

20 HENRY II. Et Reginaldo de Luci xxv. ti ad faciendum prest' xx. militum et lx. servientium ped residentibus in castellis Regis de Notingham et de Bolsoura et de Pech per breve Ricardi de Luci.

Et Item eidem Reginaldo xxv. ti ad faciendum prest' eisdem militibus et eisdem servientibus in eisdem castellis per breve Ricardi de Luci. Et In liberatione ij. vigilum et j. Portarij de Pech iiii. ti et xs.

Et In Operat' Castellorum de Pech et de Bolesoura xxiiij. ti per breve Regis et per visum Roberti Avenelli et Serlonis de Pleseleia.

What these works were is uncertain. With Bolsover we are not

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\* A seam is eight bushels.

now concerned, but the outlay on the castle of the Peak was perhaps for re-building and strengthening, where necessary, the curtain wall built by Peverel and its immediate defences, such as the gate-houses etc.

In 1175 a chamber was constructed in the castle of the Peak at a cost of £4 17s., under the superintendence of Robert Avenel and Serlo de Pleasley.

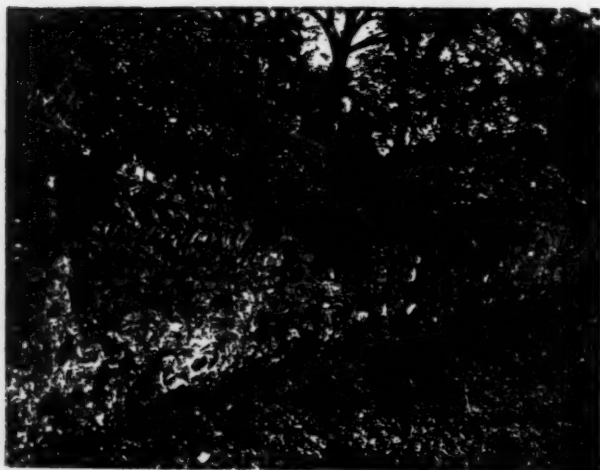
The Pipe Roll for the next year, 22 Henry II. (1176), brings us to an entry of great interest, namely, that which records the building of the keep, or Tower, as it is called.

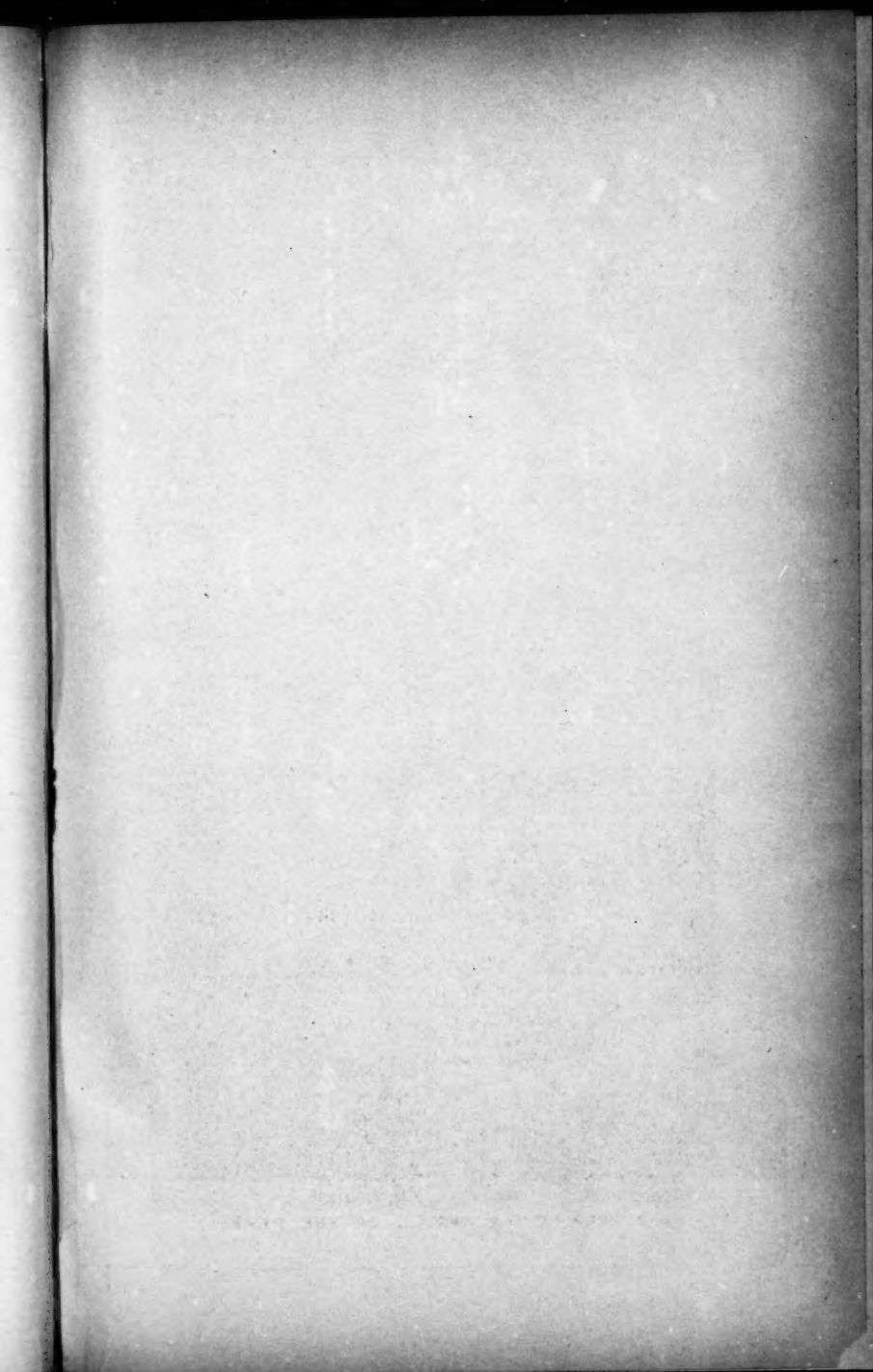
Et In Operatione Turris in Castello de Pech c. et xxxv.li per breve Regis et per visum Roberti de Hoppa et Warini filii Roberti et Willelmi Avenelli et Gervasii Avenelli et Roberti de Herthil.

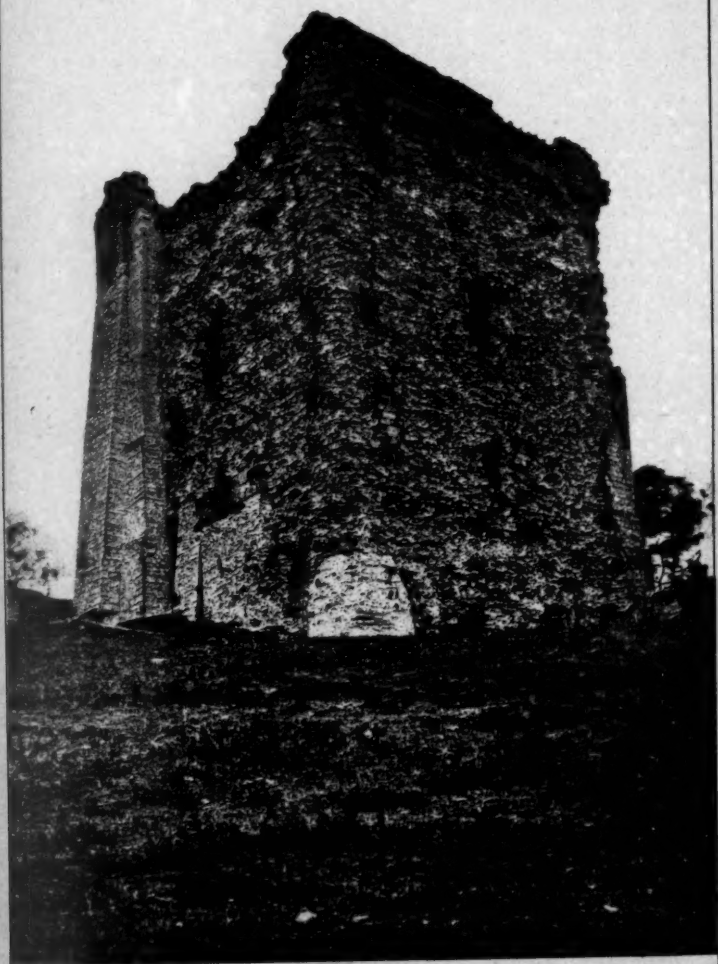
The cost was £135, equivalent to at least £3,000 of our money. A further sum of £49 was spent the following year (1177) on the works of the castle, which was apparently then completed, as no entries of importance occur on the Pipe Rolls during at least the next twenty years, beyond the usual annual charge of £4 10s. for the two watchmen and the porter.

The later Rolls I have not yet been able to examine.

The Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, in his excellent paper on the castle in the *Archæological Journal* (vol. v.) for 1850, quotes sundry other items of a later date for works on the castle, generally of small amount, the only large sums being £12 9s. 1d., £24 5s. 7d., and £43 5s. 4d., in the 4th, 7th, and 13th years of John respectively. Owing to the destruction of all the works within the curtain wall







THE KEEP OF THE CASTLE OF THE PEAK.



except the great tower, it is difficult to say upon what these sums were laid out \*

It only remains for me, at the present time, to say a brief word or two as to the character of the remains of the Peak fortress now extant, so far as they illustrate the outline history just given. On the top of the hill on which it stands is an irregular area, measuring roughly about 220 feet in length from east to west, and 100 feet and 60 feet in width at the west and east ends respectively. This area is enclosed by a curtain wall of masonry. The wall on the west, crowning the precipice, deserves close attention. At several points its masonry will be seen to be formed of rude courses of herring-bone work.

There can be little doubt that we have here a portion of the castle built by William Peverel shortly after 1068. If this be really the case, Derbyshire may lay claim to possess one of the earliest military works executed in masonry in this country after the advent of the Norman William.

On the highest point within the area stands the keep, or great Tower (Plate VII.). It is a characteristic late Norman rectangular keep, about 60ft. high, and measuring 21ft. 3½in. by 19ft. 2in. internally, with walls 8ft. thick. It has unfortunately been robbed of much of its ashlar facing, especially on the north and east sides. The basement is much choked up with rubbish.

It is expected that judicious excavations will be undertaken during the summer of this year (1888), to ascertain the extent and character of the buildings within the castle area, and of the defences of the gateway, when I hope to be able to offer to the members of the Derbyshire Archæological Society a more complete and detailed account of the interesting features of the great Tower of 1176, as well as of the earlier outer works of William Peverel.

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\* With regard to the historical evidence of this or any other building, it is absolutely necessary to consult original records, and not trust to print. In reading Mr. Hartshorne's paper I was desirous of knowing the precise text of some of the entries quoted. The only way to do this was to examine the original Pipe Rolls at the Public Record Office. I then found that Mr. Hartshorne had overlooked, among other items of less moment, the very important entry on the Roll for 1176, which records the building of the keep and the cost of the work, facts that we now know for the first time.



## Sculptured and Inscribed Stones found during Recent Excavations at Chester.

BY W. THOMPSON WATKIN.

Mr. Robert Blair, of South Shields, having courteously offered the loan of the annexed plate (Plate VIII.), containing engravings of many of the more interesting stones found at Chester, taken from his own recently made sketches, I have been asked to give a description of the same, and this, though I fear very imperfectly in the space at command, I will endeavour to do.

Taking the stones in the order given in the plate, No. 1 is the tombstone of a centurion, inscribed :—

D.                    M.  
M . A V R . N E P O S . . L E G .  
X X . V . V . C O N I V X  
P I E N T I S S I M A . F . C .  
V I X . A N N I S . L .

And its translation (its expansion I need hardly give) is: "To the divine shades. Manius Aurelius Nepos, centurion of the Twentieth Legion, the Valerian the Victorious. (His) most dutiful wife has caused (this) to be made. He lived fifty years." Adjoining the last stroke of the M which commences the second line there is another diagonally pointing upwards to the right, and looking like M V conjoined. It is an abbreviation used to distinguish Manius from Marcus, as for the latter M simply is used. On the left hand side of the stone, at the top, is a representation of an *ascia* (axe) and of a *malleus* (mallet or hammer), and beneath it the inscription S V B . A S C I A . T . D ., which expanded, is *Sub ascia titulum dedicavit*. It is the first instance of this phrase which has been found in Britain, though in the South of France it is common. The meaning of the words, *i.e.*, "Under the axe, the inscription she has dedicated," has always been considered a rather mysterious one, and much has been written on it, but we shall directly have some further evidence. The prominence given to the figure of the husband on this stone is peculiar; the wife has had herself represented on a much smaller scale.

No. 2 is one of a well-known class of tombstones. The upper portion contains probably a deathbed scene. The defunct is lying on a couch holding a cup in her right hand, in front is a small tripod table, behind is a sort of scallop shell ornamentation. The inscription, with the exception of a few letters, has been broken off. What remains is D, M for *D(iis) M(anibus)*, *i.e.*, "To the divine shades," followed by the termination of the second line, which seems I N A or A N A, and shows that the deceased was a female.

No. 3 is the stone which has given rise to so much discussion, and is embraced in my paper "On Recent Roman Discoveries," in the present issue of the *Reliquary*.



SCULPTURED AND INSCRIBED STONES FOUND DURING RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT CHESTER.



No. 4 has probably been also a portion of a tombstone. It represents two figures, apparently a man (civilian) and his wife. The right arm of the former seems round the neck of the latter, who holds a bird in her hand. In his left hand the man holds something also, but it is uncertain what it is.

No. 5, also probably sepulchral, it is the left hand side of a draped human figure.

No. 6 seems to be a portion of a frieze, with a handsome scroll pattern, into which representations of birds are introduced. Only one half of it is shown in the plate.

No. 7 is a fragment of an inscribed tombstone. The inscription is excessively worn. What looks like C I N at the end of the first line in the sketch is, I think, C L A, and refers to the Claudian tribe. It is preceded by C. F. for *C(aii) F(ilius)*, and is thus in the normal position, whilst after the lost *cognomen* in the second line we have S A V., the commencement of *Savaria*, a well known town of the Claudian tribe. The age of the deceased, or his years of service have been in the next line. The X X X may possibly be part of L X X X, and indicate his age as eighty.

No. 8 is the lower part of a nude athletic figure in high relief, carved upon a white stone.

No. 9 is a stone four feet high, bearing on its upper portion two carved figures, apparently a male with a female on his right hand. Beneath each figure is a panel, but only that under the female is inscribed. That under the male has either never been inscribed, or, if inscribed, the inscription has been obliterated. The inscription beneath the female appears to read (D) O M I T. (S A T) V R N (I N A) V I X. (A) N. X I I., *i.e.*, "Domitia Saturnina. She lived twelve years." Possibly the last character but one instead of I may have been L, and thus read X L I (forty-one years). The stone is very much worn, but the figure suggests a full grown woman rather than a child of twelve. Upon the side of this stone are carved an *ascia*, a *malleus*, a *scalper* (or chisel), and a *ligo* (or spade). These, to my mind, give the full meaning of the phrase *sub ascia dedicavit*, and inform us that it did not apply to digging the grave only, as some have argued, or to sculpturing and inscribing the tombstone as others have averred, but to both—the whole of the necessary implements being here sculptured.

No. 10 is the upper part of an inscribed tombstone, reading *L(ucius) Annius L(ucii) F(ilius) Tro(mentina [tribu]) Marcel(lus)*, or, "Lucius Annius Marcellus, the son of Lucius, of the tribe Tromentina."

No. 11 resembles a portion of the arch of a doorway. There is a figure in the spandril said to be holding a cornucopia in one hand, and a trumpet in the other. I have not seen this stone, and the representation of it is on such a small scale that I can only repeat the opinion of those who have seen it.

No. 12 is the fragment of probably a large inscription in very fine letters, only what seem to be I E or I F remain, with the lower portion of the letter V above.

No. 13 is a stone which the Chester City Surveyor describes as the "half-round coping of a gateway." It bears in the centre the representation of a bearded human face, probably of a divinity, though it is difficult to appropriate it to any known god of the Roman Pantheon.

No. 14 is the upper portion of a small altar. I found evident traces of its having borne an inscription, but not a letter could be made out. It is much worn on the inscribed face, and the inscription as such is quite obliterated.

Nos. 15 and 16 are the caps of pilasters; as may be seen, they are richly carved.

No. 17 is the upper portion of a large tombstone, with the death bed scene again repeated. The semi-recumbent figure has a cup in the right hand, a tripod table is in front, and at the feet there is the figure of a child. Only the upper part of the letters D. M. (for *Diis Manibus*), which have commenced the inscription, are visible. On the side of the stone the *ascia* and *malleus* occur.

No. 18 has no doubt also been sepulchral, but is only a fragment, showing little more than the bust of the deceased, which is considerably worn, within an alcove.

No. 19 is a very interesting tombstone to the memory of Marcus Aurelius Alexander, Praefect of the Camps (*Praefectus Castrorum*), of the Twentieth Legion. In the fourth line, which has named his country, only NAT. \*\*RVSC\* is distinctly visible. I took the entire reading, from this, and the appearance of the almost obliterated letters to be NAT. (ET)RVSC. for *Nat(ione) Etrusc(us)*, but my friend, M. Robert Mowat, of Paris (a well-known French epigraphist), from a rubbing sent him, reads NAT. (SY)RVSC., and detects the upper part of O after the C. He consequently prefers *Nat(ione) Syrus Commagenus*. It is right to say that what resembles the upper part of O is visible, so that he may probably be correct. In this event, the deceased instead of being a native of Etruria, would hail from Commagene, part of the province of Syria.

No. 20 is a singular stone carved within a panel, with the body of a bird bearing a human female face. Like the Chimaera, it is probably the result of a poetic, yet erratic, and satirical imagination.

No. 21 is the fragment of a much worn inscription, probably sepulchral. From the few letters remaining nothing can be gathered. The workmen had begun to chisel the stone before letters were noticed upon it, and thus much of what remained was destroyed.

No. 22 is a portion of a tombstone of a member of the 20th Legion. In the first line the lower parts of the letters G. XX. VV. are visible, in the second we have part of (VI)X. AN for *Vixit Annos*, and in the third H. F. C., for *Heres Faciendum Curavit*, "(his) heir caused to be made," a well-known phrase on Roman tombstones.

In No. 23 we have the words *Dis* (for *Diis*) *Manibus* at full length, and they appear to be followed by the names of three young slaves with their ages. In the second line the name seems to have been Attanus, in the third Atilianus, and in the fourth Protus. The age of the latter seems to have been twelve (AN. XII.), but the stone is

broken off at the place where the ages of the two others occur. The stone is erected by Pompeius Optatus, their master (*Dominus*). It is the first instance which has occurred in Britain of *Dominus*, in this sense.

No. 24 is part of a tombstone, which has probably had in the lost upper part a scene similar to Nos. 2 and 17. What remains of the inscription is—*D(iis) M(anibus) Flavia Saturnina*. "To the gods, the shades, Flavia Saturnina . . . ."

No 25 is rather puzzling. Though at first sight not resembling a tombstone, I take it to be part of such. On the side is the representation of an *ascia*, which I think is conclusive on the point. What remains of the carving on the front is part of the body of a man, in the attitude of striking with a spear or javelin. It is in low relief.

No. 26 is part of a tombstone, bearing in fine letters the words *D(iis) M(anibus). M(arcus) Sextius Clau (dia [tribu]) Bellic(us) Cla(udia) Celeia, Annorum XX . . Stipend (iorum) \*\**, and is to the memory of Marcus Sextius Bellicus, of the Claudian tribe, a native of *Claudia Celeia* (a town of Noricum), of — years of age, and — of service. At first, when I obtained a rubbing of the inscription, I read the *cognomen* of this individual, as others did, Belliccianus, thinking that the three first letters of the fourth line were CIA, and joined the C at the end of the third line, but from further acquaintance with the stone I see that letters have been broken off the ends of both the second and third lines as well as the others, so that the CIA would be out of place, and examination proves that the letters are CLA. This agrees with the tenor of other inscriptions, e.g., Orelli, No. 501, where we have CLA CELE. as the abbreviation of the name of the same town. At the end of the second line the initial of the name of the father, followed by F, has been broken off, probably it has been M.F.

No 27 is part of another tombstone, of which the upper portion has been lost. From what remains we gather that the deceased had been successively a centurion of the Legion V. *Macedonica*, of the VIII. *Augusta*, of the II. *Augusta*, and of the XX. *Valeria Victrix*. He lived sixty-one years, and the tombstone was erected by his freed-man, Aristio, who was also his heir. Before the centurial mark in the first line of the inscription is the abbreviation PVB. This is connected with the missing part of the stone, and the person named may have held some such office as *Curator operum publicorum* (CV RAT.OP.PVB.).

No. 28, which is yet another tombstone, commemorates Marcus Cluvius Valentius (or Valentinus), of the Aniensian tribe, the son of Marcus, and a native of (probably) Frejus (*Forum Julii*). There were several places that bore the name of *Forum Julii*, amongst them the modern Friuli in Italy.

No. 29 is a mere fragment of a tombstone, on which only the numerals XXX. can be made to yield a meaning, the VS is the termination of the *cognomen* of the defunct.

No. 30 are the letters on part of the handle of an *amphora*. They appear to be VIIS OF.



Two other inscribed tombstones and a fragment of a third were found, but are not given in the engraving. One of them commemorates Furius Maximus, of the 20th Legion, who served twenty-two years; the other a veteran, whose name from present appearances would read *Cincinius*, and who lived eighty years. From the fragment nothing can be gathered.

## Notes on the Plate of the Guild of the Trinity House, Hull.

BY T. M. FALLOW, M.A.

(Continued from Vol. I. (New Series), p. 217.)

### THE MILKMAID.

THIS is somewhat similar to that which belongs to the Vintners' Company, London, and which is figured in *Old English Plate*, p. 255. The Hull Milkmaid (Plate ix.) varies from that at the Vintners' Hall, in having the small upper cup plain, while there are differences of detail in the ornament of the dress, the apron is shorter and rather more fully developed as regards the drapery. It is profusely supplied with inscriptions. Round the lower part of the maid's dress is inscribed:—*To the Glorious Pious & Immortal Memory of KING WILLIAM & his QUEEN MARY.* On the small upper cup is the pious sentiment:—*Tyburn to the Pretender and all his Adherents.* This is supplemented by the motto on the lady's shoulders—*no Warming pan*, in allusion to the fable, then much believed by ardent Hanoverians, that the son of James II. was supposititious, and had been smuggled into the palace in that useful and comforting domestic article of bye-gone days—the warming pan. On the back of the milkmaid's skirt or dress is a shield of arms, as follows:—*Per pale. Dexter: quarterly, 1 and 4 azure on a chief three martlets. 2 and 3 azure a chevron between eagles heads erased or. In the fesse point an escutcheon of the hand of Ulster. Sinister: on a chevron engrailed between three conies or, as many pellets.* And under the shield the motto, ET JUST ET URAY. Below the shield there is also a further inscription:—*The Gift of S<sup>r</sup> CECILL WRAY BAR<sup>NT</sup> to the TRINITY HOUSE in HULL Sep<sup>r</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 1726.*

The dimensions are:—Total height  $7\frac{3}{4}$ , height of maid alone  $6\frac{1}{8}$ , diameter of petticoat at bottom 3. The small upper cup measures:—Diameter  $1\frac{3}{4}$ , depth  $1\frac{1}{4}$ .

There is only one mark, that of the maker—IC under a crowned rose.

### THE JACK IN THE BOX.

THIS is a standing cup in one of the quaint forms in which the German goldsmiths excelled. (Plate x.) In the centre, forming the



Trinity House. Hull. Plate.



MILKMAID. 1726.



Trinity House. Hull. Plate.



JACK IN THE BOX. 1749.



stem, is the figure of a man, who balances the cup on his head. This is a shallow saucer-shaped bowl or basin, with a deep well in the centre, the lower part of the well resting on some coarse filigree work, which rises out of the cap on the bearer's head. His right arm is raised upwards, and the left bowed downwards, in the act of balancing. The base or foot of the vessel is raised in form, somewhat the reverse of the basin and its well. Surrounding the upper part of the base is an irregular wide wavy fringe. The outline of the basin or cup at the top is sexfoil; the base is wavy and irregular, but circular in outline. In the well of the cup is a small box with a hinged lid, and on the top of the lid is a stag. Within the box is chained a little man or "Jack," who, when the cup is tilted for the purpose of drinking, emerges from his hiding-place, and taps the drinker on the nose. The cup and the base are chased with wavy leaves, which, round the outside of the basin, form a series of six cartouches, in each of which is engraved part of the inscription, as follows:—*Rich<sup>d</sup> | Jopson | Elder | Brother | of this | House 1749 |*. On the base are also rudely incised the initials *R<sup>1</sup> E.*

The dimensions are:—Total height to stag's antlers 10, to rim of basin or cup  $9\frac{1}{4}$ . Diameter of basin 5 by  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , of base  $4\frac{1}{2}$ .

There are no hall marks.

### THREE BEAKERS.

Two of the beakers are ornamented with chasing, the other is small and plain.

The larger of the two chased beakers is a fine vessel, with the chasing well executed. Round the upper part is an interlacing strap, with floral devices which spread downwards. At the lower part of the vessel, in three places, is chased a bird, in different attitudes of rising on the wing. In small cursive lettering round the upper rim of the beaker is inscribed:—*The gift of m<sup>r</sup> Richard parkins an elder Brother of the Trenity house of Kingston vpon hull 29th of September, 1655.*

Height  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , diameter of mouth  $4\frac{5}{8}$ , of foot  $3\frac{3}{8}$ .

Three hall marks. (1) A sprig. (2) A crowned rose. (3) Capital Roman P (Dordrecht, seventeenth century).

The smaller of the chased beakers is also a very good specimen of its kind. It has interlacing floral and scroll work round the upper rim, but there are no birds round the lower part. It is inscribed *Domus Trenetaris 1621.* Height  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , diameter of mouth  $3\frac{3}{4}$ , of base  $3\frac{1}{2}$ .

Four hall marks on the base, viz.: (1) HR under a crown, and in a plain shield. (2) Shield of three crowns. (3) HB with a mullet below. (4) indistinct. These are somewhat blurred in the striking, and the third and fourth marks look as if they had been struck over some previous marks. So far as the marks are plain, they are those of Kingston-upon-Hull.

The remaining beaker is plain; it is inscribed:—*The Gift of Mr John Ellicar to the Trinity House in Hull,* and it also bears the

initials I E \* E M. Height  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , diameter of mouth  $2\frac{3}{4}$ , of base  $2\frac{3}{4}$ .

Three hall marks :—(1) Shield with three crowns. (2) E.M. (3) Shield with three crowns (Kingston-upon-Hull circa 1665-1680).

#### TUMBLER CUP.

This is a plain shallow tumbler with a rather flat base. On one side is engraved a shield of arms, with mantlings and crest as follows :—*A chevron between three bucks (trippant?). Crest, A stag's head couped.* It is further inscribed :—*Ex dono Joshue Greene Fratris Domus Trinitatis in Kingston Super Hull Anno Domini 1689.*

Height  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , diameter at mouth  $3\frac{3}{4}$ .

Three hall marks grouped on the base :—(1) Shield with three crowns. (2) T.H. (3) Shield with three crowns (Kingston-upon-Hull circa 1650-1690).

#### TWO BARREL OR TUN CUPS.

These two vessels are generally alike, although of different sizes, and with somewhat different detail of ornament. They each consist of two cups of thin silver, which, when joined together, form silver barrels or tuns. They are described in the inventory as "Cups tun-wise."

The larger of them is inscribed :—*The Gift of M<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Leamon To y<sup>e</sup> Trinity House.*

Height 7, of each half barrel or cup  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , diameter of bases  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , of mouths 3. The smaller is inscribed :—*The gift of M<sup>r</sup> James Lupton an elder Brother of this house.* And on each end are the initials T. P.

Height  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , of each half barrel or cup 3, diameter of bases  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , of mouths  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .

Neither of them bears any hall marks, they are foreign, and probably German seventeenth century work.

#### TWO LARGE GOBLETS—A PAIR.

These have bowls somewhat of semi-oviform outline. They are elaborately chased with festoons, and cartouche shaped spaces surrounded with flowers and loops of scroll.

Each has among the ornamentation an engraved crest and shield of the arms of the Hull Trinity House, viz. :—*an anchor, the flukes in chief, surmounted by a fesse charged with three estoiles.* Crest, *a dexter arm couped at the elbow, and grasping an oar, with the motto, SPES SUPER SYDERA, &c. (sic)*

The stems are of baluster outline with moldings, the bases plainly sloped and molded.

One of the goblets is inscribed *The Gift of Rich<sup>d</sup> Bell Esq 12 Apr. 1777 In Memory of his Father Mr Th<sup>o</sup> Bell Sixty Six Years Brother of this House.* The other goblet has the inscription :—*The Gift of Sir S. Standidge four times Warden of this House & Mayor of the Town Nov 1795 AND SAME TIME WARDEN OF THIS HOUSE.*

The dimensions are the same. Height 9, diameter of bowl  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , of foot  $3\frac{1}{2}$ .

Neither vessel bears any hall mark.

## TASSE.

THERE are several of these graceful cups, some of them plain, others with different degrees of ornamentation.

Taking the ornamented tazze in order of size, the first is one which has the bowl covered with wavy flames, foliage, and floral ornament, the ground being filled with the reticulated pattern commonly described as "engine turning." The foot is chased with foliage and floral devices. This tazza is inscribed:—*Domus Trenitatis* 1617.

Height  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , diameter of bowl  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , of foot  $2\frac{3}{4}$ .

Four hall marks:—(1) T.F. in monogram. (2) leop. hd. cr. (3) lion P.G. (4) Lombardic V (London. 1617).

The second tazza has the outside of the bowl, except a narrow edge to the rim, covered with "engine turning." The foot is scalloped downwards from the junction with the stem. It is inscribed:—*The gift of M<sup>rs</sup> Susanna Woodmansie late wife of M<sup>r</sup> John Woodmansie late an elder Bro<sup>r</sup> of this house.*

Height  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , diameter of bowl  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , of foot  $3\frac{1}{8}$ .

Four hall marks:—(1) I.A. (2) leop. hd. cr. (3) lion P.G. (4) Lombardic H (London, 1605).

The third tazza has the outside of the bowl plain, except that there is a narrow band of dots round the rim. The inside of the bowl is elaborately chased with conventional flowers and leaves, and the foot is similarly ornamented. This cup is inscribed:—*The Gift of M<sup>r</sup>. John Leamon to the Trinity House of Hull March  $\frac{the}{30}$  17 $\frac{1}{2}$ .*

Height  $6\frac{1}{8}$ , diameter of bowl 4, of foot  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .

Four hall marks:—(1) perhaps H.B. in monogram. (2) leop. hd. cr. (3) lion P.G. (4) Lombardic M (London 1609).

The fourth tazza has wavy flames round the bowl, the ground filled with "engine turning." The foot also has flames and rays radiating from the stem. On a plain edge surrounding the rim of the bowl is inscribed:—*The gift of Lawrence Seaylls merrener to the trenitie house in the yeare of our Lord 1 . . 1. (sic).*

Height  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , diameter of bowl  $3\frac{1}{8}$ , of foot  $2\frac{5}{8}$ .

Four hall marks:—(1) TW or WT in monogram. (2) leop. hd. cr. (3) lion P.G. (4) doubtful, but probably Lombardic L (London, probably 1608).

Of the plain tazze, one is of the ordinary date and character, but without ornamentation. It is inscribed *Domus Trenitatis* 1617.

Height  $5\frac{3}{4}$ , diameter of bowl  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , of foot  $3\frac{1}{2}$ .

Four hall marks. (1) A B with something below in a pointed shield. (2) Leop. hd. cr. (3) Lion P.G. (4) Lombardic T (London, 1616).

Five of the plain tazze form a set, and they are of some little interest on account of their very late date. The bowls are quite plain, the stems slight and much of the usual character, the bases well stepped and molded. Each tazze is inscribed *The Gift of M<sup>r</sup> Lawrence Jopson an Elder Brother of this House* 1724.



Height  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , diameter of the bowls  $3\frac{3}{4}$ , of feet  $2\frac{3}{4}$ .

They each bear the same four hall marks. (1) I.E. (but not very clear.) (2) Leop. hd. cr. (3) Lion P.G. (4) Capital Roman I (London, 1724).

Besides these there is a set of twenty plain wine cups, which carry on the tradition of the tazza till quite the middle of the last century. The bowls have slight lips, and the stems are thick and clumsy. These cups are of different years, and were given by different persons, but they match one another very generally in shape and size.

Height *circa*  $4\frac{3}{4}$ , diameter of bowl *circa*  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , of feet *circa*  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .

(To be continued.)

## Gleanings from Close Rolls of Henry III.

BY JUSTIN SIMPSON.

*Continued from Vol. I. (New Series), p. 113.*

July 21 (Worcester). The King gave 3 bucks in the forests of Rockingham and Clive to Hugh Wac, and on the 1st Sept. following (at Clive) one in the bailiwick of John de Nevill to Richd. de Wautervill.

Aug. 3. The Sheriff of Lincs. commanded to permit the prior of Lenton (Roger) or the executors of Nics. de Lettres to dispose of his corn, etc., for the execution of his will, and similar command sent to the Sheriffs of Notts and Devon.

Aug. 6. John de Nevill is commanded to keep safely the trespassers whom he took in the King's forest, and to be diligent to take others, and on 12 Sept. he is commanded to cause the King's woods to be agisted, for swine if possible, if not for money.

Aug. 29 (Northampton). Royal command to take 60 does and 20 bucks to be taken in the forests of Rockingham, Saucey, and Clive, and put in the park at Northampton.

Aug. 30 (Geitinton). The Sheriff of Rutland commanded to cause an extent to be made of the lands of Alan de Pasturs in Broc (Brooke) pledged to Deulecresse and Solomon, Jews of Stamford. The King on 3 Nov. following (at Woodstock) orders reasonable fine and terms of payment of his debt to the Jews, according to the extent made of his land at Broc.

Thomas, son of Peter, attorney of Richard, son of Peter *v* Walter Cole, and Katherine, his wife, and *v*. Willm. de Gardin and Agnes, his wife concerning land in the suburbs of Lincoln.

Aug. 31 (Geitinton). The Sheriff of Northamps. to have timber in Sauce forest for joists and planks for the King's great chamber in Northampton Castle, and on the following day (at Clive) he is to have timber in Clive forest to make shingles, etc., for the king's stall

at Clive, and in Brikestone forest to make the bay of the King's vivary at Brikestone.

*Sept. 1* (Clive). The King commands John de Neville to cause the Friars Minors at Stanford to have 2 *fusta* (tops of pine trees?) out of Clive forest to make stalls at Stanford of the gift of the King. The King gave permission to the Abbot of Croyland to take certain timber outside the park of Clive and Brikestone for the work of his church at Croyland.

*Sept. 2* (Croxtan). Sheriff of Rutland commanded not to attach the body of Robt. le Buttiller, nor lay hands on his lands, etc., on account of the accusation of the death of Peter de Cralseden, because he is attached for the said death in the co. of Leicester by Alice, the widow of the said Peter.

*Sept. 7.* Grant of market to Canon of Lincoln to have a market at his prebend of Bynnebroc, and a fair there on the eve, day, and the morrow of the decolation of St. John Baptist (29 Aug.)

Eudo de Saleby, attorney of Hamo, Abbot of Louth Park (Cister-tians, founded in 1139 by Alexander, Bp. of Lincoln) *v.* Willm. Mouns concerning land in Saltfleetby.

*Sept. 10* (The Peak). Sheriff of Lincoln commanded to distrain all who owe arrears to Walter de Evermue for the time he was sheriff of Lincolns.

Robt. le Francis, attorney of Thos. de Cunningholm *v.* Richd. de Ardern, and the parson of Thedeletorp, and many others, concerning land in Thedelthorp.

*Sept. 21* (Tewkesbury). Sheriff of Northamps and other Sheriffs are commanded to proclaim that no one shall fish in streams, and also to cause bridges to be repaired ready for the King's coming.

*Sept. 30* (Woodstock). Prior of Spalding is requested to deliver to the bearer the two hawks which he has given to the king.

#### 20th (1235-6).

*Oct. 27* (Westminster). Royal assent to the election of Richd. Bardenay, late cellarer of, as Abbot of Croyland (died 1247), and seisin of the abbey, etc.

*Nov. 12* (Clyve). Deliverance on bail from Pilton prison of Willm, son of Geoffrey, Ralph, son of Robert, Simon, son of Ralph, and Robt. de Legh, having been accused by Susanna, widow of Everard, son of Geoffrey, of the death of the said Everard, Rutland.

*Nov. 13* (Peterboro'). Sheriff of Lincolns commanded to cause a coroner to be elected in the place of Hugh de Haringt(on), who is sick.

*Nov. 13* (Buggesden, Bugden). Grant to J., Earl of Chester and Huntingdon, of 10 does and 3 bucks in Rockingham forest, to stock his park at Foderingheye.

Robt. Chamberlain, attorney of Willm, Earl of Albermarl, *v.* Simon de St. Licio, concerning land in Stratton (Stretton), Rutland.

*Nov. 17.* Sheriff of Lincs. commanded to take and imprison Robt. de Heyles, who was present at the robbery and wounding of Thos. de Sprotton at Bernewell, Cambs.

*Nov. 19* (Northampton). Bailiffs of Northampton commanded not to permit a market or fair (except the next fair) in future to be holden in the church yard or church of All Saints, but in the waste ground on the north side thereof.

*Nov. 27* (Writel). The King granted the Nunnery of St. Michael, without Stanford, exemption from payment of the Kings aid, also the religious houses (Nuns) of Lekeburne (Legborne) (Cisterians, removed in 1205 from Keddington, founded before 1150 by Robt. Fitz Gilbert de Lekebourne); Grenefeud (Greenfield), (Cisterians, founded by Eudo de Greinesby and Ralph de Aby, his son, in 1153); Gotun (? Cotham, Cisterians, founded temp. Stephen); and St. Leonard, without Grimsby (Benedictines, founded before 1185).

*Dec. 9* (Reading). Earl of Gynes and Bethun, advocatus, permission to hunt, etc., in the King's forest of Rockingham.

*Dec. 11*. Grant of 2 does in the King's foreign wood of Clyve to Willm, Earl Warenne.

*Dec. 22*. Reasonable tallage from the men of the soke of Waltham (Linc.) who are in the hands (or service) of John, son of Phillip.

*Dec. 30* (Merewell). Grant to Willm de Marmiun of his land in Thorinton (Lincs.) as he had when he was disseised thereof, because he was said to have been with the King of France.

*Jan. 13* (Rochester). Sheriff of Lincolns. commanded not to distrain the cell of Freiston for the King's aid, the said Abbot having paid a fine of 30 mks. for himself and his said cell for such aid.

[This cell of Benedictines, founded in 1114 by Guyde Croun, and was subordinate to Croylad Abbey.]

*Jan. 20* (Westminster). The King's peace, etc., having been satisfied, pardon to Thos. de Sprotton for robbing and wounding Robt. de Hayles (Lincs.)

*Jan. 23* (Woodstock). Gift of 3 bucks in Rockingham forest to Hugh de Pateshull, Treasurer.

*Jan. 28* (Merton). Prior and Monks of Spalding be granted free warren in their demesne lands in Spalding, Pyncebeck, Weston, and Multon.

Herbert de Saltfleteby, attorney of Grace de Insula *v.* Thos. de Scoting, concerning customs in Heyneton and Barcworth, Linc., and *v.* Durand de Grymesby and Agnes, his wife, concerning a tenement at Grimsby. Achard le Tayloir, attorney of Gunnilda, his wife *v.* Richd. Marescall, concerning a messuage at Stanford; Thos. de Totinton and Robt. de Halton, attorneys of the prior of Spalding *v.* Willm, son of Ralph, and Lucy, his wife, concerning lands in Pincebec; Adam Tuschet and Gilbert, son of Ralph, attorneys of Hugh Paynel *v.* John, son of Willm, concerning lands in Westrasyn, all in co. Linc.

*Feb. 25* (Woodstock). Respite of outlawry to Willm, son of Willm, for the death of Robt. le Tallur, in co. Linc.

*Mch. 6*. Grant to the Friars Minors and Friars Preachers, N'pton, 5 oaks each for fuel, 5 in La Salcey forest, and 5 to the Prior of St. Andrews, Northampton, for shingles to cover his houses. On the

31st, timber in the same forest to the Friars Preachers, Northampton, for their refectory.

*April* . . . Seven oaks in Satel' and 8 in the park of Brikestock for building his (Earl Warenn's) manor (house) of Wadenho, and on 19th Sept. following the King gave him forty bream in the vivary of the Foss to stock his vivary at Pontefract.

*May 9* (Mortelak). Deliverance on bail of Jocus, son of Geoffrey, being accused of breach of the peace in co. Lincoln. The King commands the Justices for the custody of the Jews to cause an extent of the land of Mar' de Paris in Lincoln pledged to Jews to be made, reasonable fine and terms assigned for payment of the debt.

*May 22*. The King commands John de Colemere to buy wines at the fairs of Boston for the King's use. On June 10 following, he is commanded to cause 40 casks so bought at these fairs to be carried to York and Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

*June 10* (Winton). Alexander Bacum, keeper of Boston fairs, commanded to value and retain for the King's use all the chattels and wines of Ernald de Perezod, who is convicted of heresy. John de Gizor, citizen of London, a creditor of his for £86, is to keep the same for the King's behoof, and the Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk commanded to arrest and retain for the King's behoof any chattels and wines of his which may come into his bailiwick.

*June 17* (Clarendon). R., Bp. of Lincoln, commanded not to attempt anything against the King's crown and dignity by permitting clerks in his diocese to proceed in the ecclesiastical courts in pleas which ought to be answered in the king's court. Justices of the Bench are commanded not to permit the royal right to be deteriorated, &c., as above.

*(To be continued.)*

## Quarterly Notes on Archæological Progress and Development.

THE KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S excavations outside the Roman Castrum at Richborough have elucidated the approaches to the stronghold, but have not produced any discovery of great interest. The most remarkable result was the unearthing of a mass of stored wheat that had been burned while in store. It had been thoroughly threshed and well winnowed before being laid up in store. Evidently the granary had been burned down. This supports, to some extent, Mr. Roach Smith's theory that Richborough was a place at which tribute corn from Britain was stored by the Romans, for export thence to other portions of the Empire.

Thanks to the energy of Mr. George Payne, F.S.A., the Roman coffin of lead, which the Vicar of St. Margaret's, Plumstead, caused to be re-interred in the cemetery there, has been exhumed, and deposited in the Maidstone Museum, the human skeleton which it contained being duly re-interred in the cemetery. This good result was not obtained without a faculty from the Bishop of Rochester. To obtain the faculty, Mr. Payne, assisted by the Mayor of Rochester (Mr. Levy, a barrister-at-law), and Mr. A. A. Arnold, of Rochester, had to satisfy, by means of affidavits, the kindly Chancellor of the Diocese, Mr. Dibdin, who made everything as easy for the applicants as the law would permit him. This very perfect

leadern coffin can now be seen by anyone at the Maidstone Museum. Engravings of it have appeared in the *Graphic* and in the new *Guide to Maidstone Museum*, and it is fully described, with illustrations, in the 17th volume of *Archæologia Cantiana*, which is now issuing from the press.

This volume also contains (among a large number of papers) Mr. Cowper's transcript of the valuable accounts of the churchwardens of St. Dunstan's, Canterbury, from A.D. 1508 to 1580, and 80 pages of Canon Scott Robertson's Parochial Inventories of Kentish Church Plate, from "Acriste" to "Canterbury Cathedral."

The Kent Archæological Society's Annual Meeting in 1888 will be held at Hythe.

The death of Robert Furley, Esq., F.S.A., author of the *History of the Weald of Kent*, is a great loss to Kentish Archæology.



During some draining operations which were recently being carried on at COWICK BARTON, in the Parish of St. Thomas, EXETER, the workmen came, about two feet from the surface, upon a stone coffin. Eastward of the coffin was found a stone-walled grave, lined with a hard cement of a whitish colour; this grave contained human remains. Other bones were found near by, and the remains of a leaden chalice, as well as some tiles. The coffin is well made, apparently of Portland stone, and of the 13th century. The cover was cemented down, and is of one block, and a cross fleury is carved throughout its length. The coffin is 6ft. 9in. long and 10in. deep. Its external width is 2ft. 6in. at the head, and 1ft. 7in. at the foot, and 2ft. high. There was nothing found in the coffin but bones, nor was there anything connected with the interment to give a clue to the identity of the person buried. It was at first thought that this discovery determined the site of the Church of St. Andrew, belonging to the alien priory of Cowick. This, however, is not so, and the better opinion is that the place where this coffin was found is the cemetery of the chapel of St. Michael, used by the inhabitants of Cowick before the consecration of the church and graveyard of St. Thomas by Bishop Stafford in 1412. The Bishop stipulated that the parishioners were to maintain in good order the ancient cemetery of St. Michael. Evidently they have not fulfilled their trust.



THE BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY have drawn up an excellent programme for the year 1888. On January 13th, Mr. William Cudworth reads a paper on "Abraham Sharp, Mathematician and Astronomer, with memorials of his family"; on February 10th, Mr. W. A. Brigg reads a paper on "The Riddlesden Halls"; on March 8th, Professor Federer discourses on "Dr. John Fawcett and his family"; and on April 13th, Mr. J. P. Pritchett, of Darlington, speaks to the Society on the wide subject of "The Percies." Of the summer excursions already mapped out, we shall speak in our next issue. Their winter session was well opened on the 11th of last November, with a paper on the Bolling Family, by the President, Mr. T. T. Empsall; the Bollings, though now almost extinct, were the most important family in the middle ages of the Bradford district.



THE CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY have sustained a serious loss by the death of their courteous and accomplished colleague, the Rev. Canon Weston, vicar of Crosby Ravensworth, Shap, for forty years, and a member of the council of the society from its foundation in 1866. His lovely Westmorland vicarage was the centre of a district rich in archæological remains of every era, prehistoric, British, and Roman, and no greater pleasure could be given to the Canon than to ask for his services as guide. The farm houses around were old manorial halls, with whose history, both architectural and family, his brain was replete; a fine mediæval church was in his care, and Shap Abbey was his especial pet. Of it he was preparing a plan and account, which was delayed in publication pending excavations at which Mr. St. John Hope was to assist. It is to be hoped the

executive of the local society will see that these do not fall through in consequence of Canon Weston's untimely death. He was just 68. His youngest daughter is the wife of Professor T. McKenny Hughes.



Great alarm was created recently by a report that the GIANT'S THUMB had disappeared from PENRITH Churchyard. Great works have been recently projected in and about that churchyard, apparently without much regard to the Chancellor of the Diocese, and have had to be abandoned under legal pressure. The Giant's Thumb, though laid prostrate, will be re-erected in a substantial socket. It proved to be supported in the position it has recently occupied by fragments of 17th century tombstone, and was probably put there, and so propped, when Penrith Church was rebuilt about 1720-22. The Thumb is the shaft of an early churchyard cross, with knot work, but the odd notion prevails in Penrith that its original position was the top of the western gable.



The Powys-Land Club put forth last October the second part of the twenty-first volume of its HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS RELATING TO MONTGOMERYSHIRE, which worthily sustains the literary reputation of this hardworking provincial association. Its two hundred pages contain a further instalment of the early Montgomeryshire wills from Somerset House—Herbertiana, some interesting particulars relative to the great Montgomery family of that name, hallowed by their connection with George Herbert, the poet—An account of a Montgomery Election Petition of 1685—The Family of Blayney, by Mr. Rowley Morris—A continuation of the History of Welshpool—Another instalment of Mr. T. E. Pryce's excellent account of the half-timbered houses of the county, with two illustrations—and a variety of smaller articles of much interest and merit.



Most of the LONDON ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES have reassembled after the Autumn recess, and have begun work, either in having papers read, or in issuing parts of their journals. The ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, meeting near the great Cathedral, maintains good progress, and has lately published one of their parts with excellent illustrations. A recent subject discussed was the "City Companies," viewed by the lecturer from the light of the early existence of several of the companies as religious guilds, a point of history that was ably treated by the late Mr. Toulmin Smith in a publication of the Early English Text Society, an essay which forms a standard reference authority. The loss of Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., as one of the Vice-Presidents of the St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society, and as a contributor to its papers, will be long felt, associated as he also was with the foundation of the "Ecclesiological Society" (Cambridge, Camden) of days long past.

There is plenty of work for any London antiquaries in the constant revealing of "old bits" by the removal of buildings, and in this the MIDDLESEX SOCIETY is supposed to take its full share. The destruction of the French Huguenot Church, St. Martin's-le-Strand, has disclosed an ancient Roman wall, decorated with lines of tiles; it is a question whether this is the original wall of the city. In our next communication we shall be able to report with certainty.

A society which is doing good by saving from destruction inscriptions and removal of monuments, is the "SOCIETY FOR PRESERVING THE MEMORIALS OF THE DEAD." From recent reports such seems to have been the case in the retention of some of the City Church memorials, which were threatened with disappearance. Even if actual effect is not immediately gained, the existence of these societies tend to check the abundant zeal of those who would "improve" everything to the loss of all historical and antiquarian interest.



The wide-spread character of the useful work done by the SOCIETY FOR PRESERVING MEMORIALS OF THE DEAD may be gathered from the agenda of the last meeting of the Council on December 7th, when reports were considered in the following cases: Somerleyton Church (Suffolk), Jennegan tomb;

Landwade Church (Cambs.), Cotton tomb; Sprowston Church (Norfolk), Adam's tomb; Thorpe Mandeville Church (Northants.), Kirton monument; Sheriff Hutton Church (Yorks.), tombs of Edward, Prince of Wales, and of John de Thwenge; East Shefford Church (Berks.), Fettiplace tomb and effigies; and Colmer Church (Hants.), Compton tombs.



The Winter Session of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY made an excellent beginning at the October meeting, when Professor Boyd-Dawkins took the chair. The Chairman made some valuable remarks with respect to the derivation of art in the Runic crosses and in Irish MSS. His opinion was that knot-work ornament originated with Germanic tribes, and that the Irish Missionaries learnt the art from Germanic sources; their Christianity being derived from Gaul, and Gaul at that time being under the influence of these tribes. The Rev. E. F. Letts, however, pertinently asked how the fact that there were so few traces of this ornament to be found on English crosses and churches, if this were the case, was to be accounted for? The Professor's answer that this ornamentation had been destroyed in England somewhat begged the question. We do not say that Professor Boyd-Dawkins' theory is wrong, but it is not yet by any means substantiated. We doubt not that after a year or two more of patient investigation, that either the Rev. G. F. Browne or Mr. Romilly Allen will be able to set this matter at rest. The Professor was more in his element when discoursing on the excavations of Romano-British Villages in Wiltshire, undertaken in such a princely way by General Pitt Rivers.

At the November meeting papers were read by Mr. S. Andrew, on "Ancient Crosses in Oldham," and by Mr. G. Esdaile on "Were the Romans acquainted with Ireland?" Mr. W. H. Heathcote described the finding of the ancient canoes and other relics at Preston.

The best feature at the December meeting was a paper by the Rev. S. H. Parkes on "Astrologers in Lancashire and Cheshire." He remarked that most of the astrologers of the two counties belonged to the 16th and 17th centuries, the most famous of whom was Dr. John Dee, at one time warden of Chetham College. In the reign of Queen Mary he was charged with seeking to compass Her Majesty's death by magic, but was acquitted. Under Queen Elizabeth he was employed to counteract the spells of sorcery against the Queen, and with Her Majesty's patronage he attained his greatest prosperity. He calculated the Queen's nativity, and was even consulted to find a propitious day for her coronation. During his continental travels he was denounced by the Pope as an impostor, and banished from Prague. In his 69th year, Dee was presented with the wardenship of the Manchester College. In 1604 he quitted Manchester, and retired to Mortlake, where he died at the age of 81.



The last issue of the *Archæologia* (vol. 50, part ii.), by the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, is an excellent one. "Further notes upon excavations at Silchester" abound in interest for Romano-British antiquaries, and is most admirably illustrated. Canon Church contributes a highly original paper on "Reginald, Bishop of Bath (1174-1191), his episcopate, and his share in the building of the Church of Wells." Two inventories of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, of the respective dates of 1245 and 1402, are now, for the first time, printed and edited by Dr. Sparrow Simpson.

At the ordinary meeting of the Society on December 15th, the Rev. Canon Church, F.S.A., read a paper on "Jocelin, Bishop of Bath (1206-1242)." The promised paper by the Assistant Secretary (Mr. W. H. St. John Hope) on the "Stall-Plates of the Knights of the Order of the Garter," will be looked forward to with much interest by all of the Fellows who are interested in heraldry.



A work is under projection to deal with the old seals, both civic and ecclesiastical, of the County of York, to be entitled SIGILLA EBORACENSIA. We understand that a beginning will shortly be made with the grand series of archiepiscopal seals of the northern province, two or three of which have been nicely engraved by the Yorkshire Architectural Society.



The Rev. Canon Raine will shortly issue, through the SURTEES SOCIETY, an account of the once great Hospital of St. Leonard, York, chiefly based on documents, *circa* 1290, from the Lichfield Chapter muniments, of which the Rev. Dr. Cox (who recently arranged these MSS.) has procured him the loan. These documents evidently reached Lichfield through Bishop Walter de Langton, who was for some time Master of St. Leonard. Canon Raine is sure to make good use of them, so we may expect ere long to have a valuable volume that will give us more insight than we now possess of the inner economy of a large medieval hospital.



The last two meetings of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY do not seem to have been quite so interesting as usual. Perhaps there is a little reaction after the learned energy lately shown by the recent President, the Rev. G. F. Browne, whom we beg to congratulate on his election to the Disney Professorship of Archaeology. We trust and expect that he will in that chair do something to turn away the current of thought for a time from Greek art, and will try and interest Englishmen more in their own country. The Society had a valuable gift in November from Professor C. C. Babington, who presented a collection of 250 casts of medieval seals relative to Cambridge and the neighbourhood.



At the last monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIANS OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (November 30) Dr. Bruce discoursed on various inscribed and sculptured stones of the Roman period, that had just been given to the Society by Sir Edward Blackett, Bart., and which used to be at his seat at Matfen Hall. The Society has lately given a good deal of attention to church plate. There is a considerable ecclesiological element in the promised papers of the winter session. That indefatigable worker, Mr. St. John Hope, who "turns up" in connection with almost all our active provincial societies, has promised a paper on "Hulne Abbey."



The annual journal of the DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY will be ready for issue to the members by the end of January. It promises to be of exceptional interest. Lord Vernon has submitted a most interesting MS. rhymed chronicle (of Jacobean date), pertaining to the settlement of the Vernons at Sudbury, to the editorship of the Rev. Dr. Cox; it contains many curious pictures of the time, especially pertaining to litigation. Sir George Sitwell, Bart., contributes a valuable account of Derbyshire iron-working in the 17th century, drawn from family papers. The Rev. Charles Kerry has a good account of Horsley Castle; Mr. Pym Yeatman discourses on Derbyshire Recusants; and Mr. Hart, F.S.A., continues his abstracts of the Derbyshire Fines. Among other new contributors will be Mr. Albert Harts-horne, F.S.A., who has lately taken up his residence at Bradbourne Hall, and whose presence in the county ought to give an additional impetus to genuine archaeology.

The Annual Meeting of members will be held on February 8th, to be followed by a *Conversazione*.



We are rejoiced to hear that Mrs. Arthur Anson, who has recently succeeded to the Catton estate, in the parish of Croxall, Derbyshire, is about to supply a much needed want, by rebuilding the chapel of Catton. The ecclesiastical history of Catton is rather remarkable. There was a church on the manor about 1100, the tithes of which were granted by Nigel de Albini to the Priory of Tutbury. But about 30 years later Catton was declared to be part of Croxall. At the Reformation, Catton chapel fell into disuse, if not complete decay; but it was rebuilt by the Horton family, and reconsecrated just before the Commonwealth. About the year 1744 it was accidentally destroyed by fire. The rude Norman font and the 17th century bell of the old chapel still remain at Catton, as well as various

moulded stones that are said to have pertained to it, and which have been recovered from the bed of the Trent during recent years.



The grand RUNIC CROSS AT RUTHWELL, we are glad to say, has now been placed under cover, in a recess adjoining the parish church, in order to preserve it from further deterioration. The monument has now been brought under the provisions of the Act for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments. H.M. Commissioners of Works, on the advice of General Pitt-Rivers, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, have promised a grant of £50 towards the fund, and £250 has been subscribed. About £20 is still needed to complete the work in a satisfactory manner, and it would be but graceful if English archæologists interested in such subjects, were to contribute this last share. The Rev. J. MacFarlan, The Manse, Ruthwell, N.B., who has been most zealous and careful in guiding this good work to a successful close, will gladly acknowledge subscriptions.

The Ruthwell Cross is of supreme interest. It belongs to the period of the Heptarchy, and is a unique memorial of the first great Christian age in Britain. For twelve centuries, through many vicissitudes, it has testified, through good report and ill, of the Life of the Passion of Christ. Professor Stephens terms it a "folk-book in stone." We hope to gratify the readers of the *Reliquary*, in our next issue, by a detailed and illustrated account of this noble old testimony to the ancient faith.



A most unfortunate mistake was made in a paragraph in the last issue of the *Reliquary* with respect to the restoration of the nave of HOPE CHURCH, Derbyshire. Mr. Abbott, who was the architect of the re-built chancel several years ago, was named as the architect of the recent work, whereas he has been dead for upwards of three years. The Editor desires to express his sincere regret that, through the carelessness of a correspondent, any allusion was made to the late Mr. Abbott.

## Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

CHRISTIAN SYMBOLISM IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND: By J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A., Scot. *Whiting & Co.* Medium 8vo., pp. xx., 408. Price 15s.—This remarkable volume on the early Christian Symbolism of Great Britain and Ireland before the 13th century, is formed from the Rhind Lectures in Archaeology for 1885. The lectures, which are six in number, deal respectively with early Christian Symbolism in foreign countries, Romano-British Period and Celtic Sepulchral Monuments, the High Crosses of Ireland and subjects on the heads, the High Crosses of Ireland and subjects on the shafts and bases, Norman Sculpture in the architectural details of churches, and the Medieval Bestiaries. Though all the chapters abound in proof of painstaking research and able marshalling of details, the two most interesting, because the most original, are the two last. The chapter on Norman Sculpture, from 1066 to 1200, is the first attempt to group together and to account for the great variety of carved detail in our ecclesiastical Norman work other than mouldings. Up to the time of the Norman Conquest, the art of Great Britain was of a Byzantine character, strongly tinged with Celtic influence, and but little affected either by the Saxon or Scandinavian element. There are those who have endeavoured to explain all our quaint English sculpture through Scandinavian theories, but this work completely disproves all such fanciful derivation of English art. The only genuine example of a story from the Edda illustrated on a Christian monument is on the cross at

Kirk Andreas, in the Isle of Man, illustrated in this book, but described with considerable detail by Mr. Romilly Allen in the last number of the *British Archaeological Journal* (vol. xliii., pt. 3. pp. 240-267). After the Conquest, Normandy took the place of Ireland, as the source whence all the art inspiration was to flow. Almost all the richly carved details of Norman churches belong to the time of Stephen and Henry II. (1135-1190), and they are generally to be found, not in great minsters or in important town churches, but in the small country churches of remote districts. Mr. Romilly Allen happily suggests that this is to be accounted for by the pulling down or complete reconstruction that was so constantly going on in the larger buildings to meet the increased requirements of the congregation, both in numbers and in change of taste and style, whilst the smaller parish churches were comparatively unaffected by either of these causes that obliterated so much of the past. In the last chapter, or lecture, the interest of the volume culminates in "an endeavour to explain the apparently incongruous association of all kinds of animal forms with the most sacred symbols of the Christian faith, upon the pre-Norman sculptured stones, and the details of churches of the 12th century, and to show that these zoomorphic features are not mere grotesques, or freaks of fancy on the part of the designer, but were intended to convey a deep spiritual lesson to the minds of those familiar with their hidden meaning." Mr. Allen bases his system of interpretation on the medieval Bestiaries, which were descriptions of animals real and legendary; with Christian morals drawn from their appearance and supposed habits. The earliest extant MS. Bestiaries are in Latin, and do not date back beyond the 8th century, but the greater part of the illustrated editions belong to the 13th or 14th centuries. No more, however, need here be said about the Bestiaries, as the readers of the *Reliquary* have already had the advantage of reading much upon that subject from our author (see article on "Yorkshire Porches," vol. I, new series, part 3). The value of this volume is most materially increased by the great profusion of the illustrations, numbering 154 in all; their number is wonderful when we consider the moderate price of the book. It is also most thoroughly indexed. Mr. Romilly Allen is to be congratulated upon having produced the most original and valuable book of a popular character upon Christian archaeology in English of the present century. This is high, but richly merited praise; the work is simple and unaffected, but shows signs of care and accuracy, and painstaking research on every page; and when to this is added a considerable power of comparative arrangement, and of subsequent wise generalisation, the result is sure to be remarkable, and of exceptional worth. Surely a book like this, in these days of undoubted revived interest in Christian art, ought to have a wide circulation, and it is difficult to imagine that any purchaser could possibly be disappointed with his bargain. Notwithstanding this eulogy, it need not be supposed that no slips, no mistakes, nor omissions, have been detected. Where would a poor critic be if none could be found? The sort of printer's error in which some reviewers revel, is like that wherein a penny-a-liner wants to describe a lady at a ball as having the figure of a Juno, and it comes out Jumbo. A little suspicion of possible bad grammar, and a few mistakes, may almost be taken to improve a book, inasmuch as they tend to show that the author is human. Of such improvements we detect a few; Ilam, for instance, is not in Derbyshire, though only just across the Dove; and Timothy and Luke would have been rather astonished to find themselves classed (as Mr. Allen does on p. 30) with Simon and Judas among the twelve Apostles! And the printer, too, worthily as he has played his part, is also determined to put his humanity on evidence. His little joke is to rightly print the author's name, "J. Romilly Allen," on the title page, and then to change the J into an obvious F on the handsome cover! Among the few hog-backed or coped Saxon tombs, we are surprised to find no mention of the Bakewell example removed by Mr. Bateman to Middleton. One of the most interesting instances of the evangelistic symbols, said to be the earliest genuine piece of carved Christian art in wood, is the book-stand of St. Radegunde (6th century) now preserved at a modern nunnery at Poitiers, and which we once had the rare privilege of examining; it does not seem to be mentioned in this book in the account of early evangelistic symbolism. Nor do we see any reference to the great work of M. Rohault de Fleury, on *La Messe*, profusely illustrated, and of which the 5th volume has just been issued. When Mr.

Allen's next edition is called for, he will probably find it advantageous to consult this work. With the concluding words of Mr. Romilly Allen we are most heartily in accord: "The special subject with which we have been dealing is wholly ignored by those who are answerable for the management of our great public institutions. For instance, anyone whose sources of information were confined to the South Kensington Museum, would conclude that Christian art was first introduced into this country at the time that the Gosforth Cross (its only cast of a pre-Norman sculptured stone) was erected in the 9th century; and that after that we lapsed into paganism until quite recently, when Mr. George Tinworth's bas-reliefs again popularised the religion which had long fallen into decay. Perhaps when the craze for Japanese pots and spindle-legged furniture dies a natural death at South Kensington, the authorities of that establishment may condescend to turn their attention to Christian art in Great Britain. As a remedy for the present very deplorable state of things, I would suggest that a separate Museum of Christian Archaeology should, without delay, be established, either at one of the Universities or in some large city."



**SANCTUARIES:** By Thomas John de Mazzinghi, M.A., F.S.A. *Stafford: Holden & Co.* Royal 8vo, pp. viii., 116. Price 7s. 6d.—Mr. de Mazzinghi, so well known to Midland antiquaries as the librarian of the William Salt Library, Stafford, has done a good work by issuing this painstaking book on Sanctuaries. Till now we had no single publication of any value on the subject of English Sanctuaries, and the student desirous of accurate information on this important national subject had to search through a variety of archaeological publications and general histories. This book, however, is no mere summary of the writings of others, though it shows a widespread general knowledge of the various writers, English and foreign, who have treated on the subject, but is also based on much information not hitherto published, and comprises general reflections and estimates which prove that the author has a good and catholic grasp of the various important issues, criminal and ecclesiastical, involved in the old custom of sanctuary. When discussing the different meanings of the term sanctuary, Mr. de Mazzinghi tells us that it is the term used in the "Romish Church" for the easternmost part of the choir, where the altar stands; this is rather a curious slip, for surely the term sanctuary for that part of the church is as common as the terms chancel or nave in the *English Church*. In the earliest Christian times any criminal might take refuge in any church, and be quit of their crime upon swearing immediately to leave the realm, a process that of course involved forfeiture of all goods. By degrees, however, sanctuary privileges were much narrowed, various crimes being exempted from the boon, and the places much circumscribed. In 1540 eight towns—Wells, Westminster, Manchester, Northampton, Norwich, York, Derby, and Launceston—were declared to be sanctuaries, or permanent cities of refuge for those who in older times would have fled to a church, and subsequently to the nearest sea-coast. There was a governor of the fugitives in each of these places, who had daily to muster his men, who were not to exceed twenty in each town, and who had to wear a distinguishing badge when they appeared out of doors. On this part of his subject we think Mr. de Mazzinghi might with advantage have been a little fuller and clearer. In the 21 of James I. the privilege was wholly abolished. The general abolition of church sanctuary at the time of the Reformation was by no means an unmixed blessing, for the number of executions for capital offences in the time of Henry VIII. was altogether ghastly, being ninety-eight times annually in excess of what they have in the Victorian period. We entirely agree with our author's concluding paragraph of his valuable and interesting work:—

"The legislators of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, in interfering with chartered sanctuaries, did not approach their work with due calmness or exact discrimination; after a period of vacillation, of partial reform, and of re-enactment, they cut away the entire tree; with what result? There was no longer any distinction between the dishonest and the unfortunate debtor. The quality of a political offence or of a criminal act was left to the harsh letter of an indiscriminating, often a cruel and barbarous law, and the innocent and the guilty were alike con-

founded in the penal consequences of the imputed crime. Even where the offence was clear, there was no longer the merciful privilege of the sanctuary which could interpose to mitigate the excessive or disproportioned penalties attached by the law to a conviction."



THE STORY OF SOME FAMOUS BOOKS: By Frederick Saunders. *Elliot Stock*. Fscap. 8vo., pp. xii., 208. Price 4s. 6d.—This is another of those dainty little volumes of the "Book Lover's Library," and worthy of its predecessors. The idea of the book is the garnering of the varied gossip (we use the word in no unkindly sense) which tells the real or imaginary cause and origin of many famous books of different generations. It opens with Spencer, Chaucer, and Sidney's *Arcadia*, and following on, in due chronological progression, closes with Holmes, Whittier, and Tennyson. The result is a readable, pleasant, chatty little volume, an agreeable companion for a summer stroll through the meadows, or for a winter's restful hour of ease in the study chair. Some old friends, surely very famous in their degree, and of much weight in their generation, we miss with surprise, such, for example, as Jeremy Taylor, Keats, and Keble. Others find entry that might well be dropped from such a category, as the American Dana and the English Beckford. Other of Mr. Saunderson's estimates seem strangely disproportionate, as, for instance, on John Fox, the martyrologist; his bulky folios, their influence, and the highly artificial way in which their circulation was pressed, certainly make them famous; but that the onward march of human progress and civil and religious freedom were accelerated by this heavy mass of spiteful inaccuracies is as nonsensical as it is untrue. The result of the "Book of Martyrs" was to make the Elizabethan and Stuart persecutions of Romanists (which were as vile, though differing in degree, as the Marian, and infinitely more protracted) possible, and to materially help to put back spiritual freedom for a century after Fox's death. But for the most part this charming volume is not in any way polemical, and we heartily recommend it.



HOW TO WRITE THE HISTORY OF A FAMILY: By W. P. W. Phillimore, M.A. B.C.L. *Elliot Stock*. Crown 8vo., pp. viii., 206. Price 4s. 6d.—This is the best compendious genealogist's guide that has yet been published, and Mr. Phillimore deserves the thanks and appreciation of all lovers of family history. For the first time in a work of this kind, attention is directed, and valuable hints given, with regard to the scientific aspect of genealogy; that is, the attempt to record such biographical details as throw light on the mental and physical qualities of any given strain of the human race. This has been suggested by Mr. Galton's important work on "Hereditary Genius." The printed and manuscript sources for family history are, for the most part, well marshalled and brought up to date. The miscellaneous sources of information are well treated of, and we are specially glad to see that Mr. Phillimore has something to say upon the history that may be gleaned from seals. In the references to books, we are sometimes surprised at omissions. For instance, in the chapter on "Surnames," surely Ferguson's "Teutonic Name System" ought to be mentioned; it is of greater value than several that are named. Should there not have been some reference to the writer's indebtedness for the title and general idea of his work to its predecessor, "How to write the History of a Parish"? But we have detected no sins of commission, and the sins of omission are few and venial, and we can therefore, without reserve, commend Mr. Phillimore's book, and cordially wish it the success it deserves.



LA MESSE, ETUDES ARCHEOLOGIQUES SUR LES MONUMENTS: Par Ch. Rohault de Fleury. Vmc. Volume. *Paris: Librairie des Imprimeries Réunies, 13, Rue Bonaparte*. Royal 4to., pp. 202. Price 85 francs.—This is the fifth volume of M. de Fleury's magnificent and exhaustive work on the archaeological history of all that pertains to the Holy Communion, "commonly called the Mass." It deals with Autels portatifs, Ciboires, Regna (couronnes votives), Croix liturgiques, Encens, Offertoria, et Bénitiers. The special feature of the whole of

this great work is the profusion and merit of the illustrations. There are actually ninety-five full-sized plates; all carefully executed, and many of them containing various subjects on the same plate; of the majority of the articles thus engraved it may be safely said that they are now illustrated for the first time. In addition to the plates there are a variety of wood cuts included in the letterpress. The plan adopted in the text is to give an account of the origin and use of that which is particularised in the sub-heading, and then to enumerate and describe the different known examples chronologically under successive centuries. This is done on a thoroughly catholic basis, and examples of old ecclesiastical art are cited or illustrated from Germany, Italy, Spain, England, etc., as well as from France. England receives her full share of attention. For instance, under the account of portable altars, mention is made of examples that there used to be at Jarrow, York, Canterbury, Exeter, Glastonbury, and St. Paul's London; whilst among the plates is an excellent representation of the celebrated small portable altar of wood, plated with silver, found in the tomb of St. Cuthbert, at Durham, and described at length by Canon Raine in his life of that saint. There is also another plate descriptive of an altar slab of German workmanship of the 12th century, beautifully and elaborately wrought in porphyry, which is now at the South Kensington Museum. This work of M. de Fleury is so grand in design, and so admirably carried out, that it ought to find a place in all our chief English libraries, especially in those pertaining to the Dean and Chapters of our Cathedrals. The volumes are without a parallel, and therefore every ecclesiologist of enterprise should endeavour to obtain them. The scope of the work will be best gathered from the subjoined statement of the leading contents of the five volumes already issued, as well as of the three that have still to appear:—

I<sup>st</sup> VOLUME, *paru.*—Avertissement.—Texte expliqué de la Messe.—Iconographie de la Messe.—Autels.

II<sup>e</sup> VOLUME, *paru.*—Ciboria.—Retables.—Tabernacles.—Confessions.—Chaires.

III<sup>e</sup> VOLUME, *paru.*—Ambons.—Chancels.—Jubés.—Sacristies.—Piscines.—Chœurs.—Eglises.

IV<sup>e</sup> VOLUME, *paru.*—Communion.—Pains eucharistiques.—Calices.—Patènes.—Burettes.—Cuillers.—Chalumeaux, etc.

V<sup>e</sup> VOLUME, *paru.*—Autels portatifs.—Ciboires.—Regna (couronnes votives).—Croix liturgiques.—Encens.—Offertoria.—Bénitiers.

VI<sup>e</sup> VOLUME, *sous presse.*—Lampes.—Chandeliers.—Livres liturgiques.—Lectoria, Lutrins.—Diptyques.—Paix.—Flabella.—Chaufoirs d'autel.—Cloches.—Orgues.—Vêtements d'autel.—Corporaux.—Voiles.—Fleurs.

VII<sup>e</sup> VOLUME, *en préparation.*—Amicts.—Aubes.—Ceintures.—Manipules.—Etoles.—Dalmatiques.—Chasubles.

VIII<sup>e</sup> VOLUME, *en préparation.*—Chapes.—Voiles de mains.—Couleurs liturgiques.—Tonsure.—Pallium.—Surhumeral.—Crosses.—Anneaux.—Croix pectorales.—Peignes liturgiques.—Mitres.—Tiars.—Chassures.—Gants.

We believe that we are right in saying that a few copies of the first volumes can still be obtained, and though the price of each separate volume is 85 francs, a special price may yet be secured in a limited number of cases for subscription to the whole series. It is preeminently a catholic work in its literal sense, and it should obtain catholic support.



ARCHÆOLOGIC AND HISTORIC FRAGMENTS: By George R. Wright, F.S.A. *Whiting & Co.* Crown 8vo, pp. xvi. and 176. Price 10s. 6d.—This small volume is a collection of papers originally contributed to the journal of the British Archaeological Association, but rewritten and amended. The seven papers or essays are very varied, for they deal with a MS. List of Plays for the year 1638, Sir Antony Browne and his Descendants, the Source and Nomenclature of the Thames, Sir Philip Sidney and Ludlow Castle, Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, and the Abbey of St. Albans, the Visit of Philip of Austria to Weymouth in 1506, and Reculver. Here is food for varied antiquarian palates. To our mind, the most interesting article is the one that tells the tale of the involuntary landing of Philip of Austria and Juana of Spain at Weymouth through stress of weather, and the least worthy of reprinting is the article on the nomenclature of the Thames, of



which an authority like Canon Taylor would soon make mincemeat. The paper on Sir Anthony Browne, standard bearer to Henry VIII., and his descendants, omits all reference to some of the most romantic incidents attaching to the chequered fortunes of the illustrious family of the Viscounts Montague. It is by no means impossible that the true claimant to this title is still living in very humble circumstances in Derbyshire. A few years ago, an old collier at the Lings, near Chesterfield, with most aristocratic features, was commonly styled by his mates, Lord Browne, or Lord Montague. From Anthony, baptized at Battle Abbey in 1620, eldest son of the 3rd Lord Montague, the Brownes of Lings claim to be descended. The outline of their story was long ago told in the *Reliquary*, vol. v., pp. 193-7. We do not say that the several essays of this volume were not worth re-publishing, for each of them contains some thoughts of value, but Mr. Wright fails to make clear in the "Prefatory Remarks" his design or intention in thus gathering them together. Indeed the opening chapter is most involved, and it is pleasant to pass on to the more lucid style of the essays. At page xii. there is a very long paragraph of a single sentence, occupying the whole of a page of twenty-six lines, with no other stops but commas all the way through. It is a most breathless effort to read it through, and after quietly doing so four or five times, we are completely at a loss to understand its meaning, save that it refers to the recent discoveries at Chester. Surely the printer must have been playing off on Mr. Wright a series of undetected tricks with regard to this wondrous paragraph?



THE CHURCH BELLS OF KENT: By J. C. L. Stahlschmidt. *Elliot Stock*. Crown 4to., pp. xiv., 455. Price 42s.—There are 1,953 church bells in the County of Kent, all of which are here described. Out of this large total there are but 98 pre-reformation bells, and 38 Elizabethan. This is a poor proportion of "ancients," as compared with other counties further away from London, but double that of the bells of Surrey, which have also been treated of by Mr. Stahlschmidt. The smallness of the number of old bells near London is accounted for by the excessive energies of the founders of the 17th century, and by the mania for change ringing which obtained during the earlier part of the 18th century. But though the proportion of "ancients" is under 7 per cent. of the whole, Mr. Stahlschmidt has given a most interesting and readable book, the best that we have yet seen from his or other pens on bells. To campanists, anything printed by Mr. Stahlschmidt, a past master of the Worshipful Company of Founders, is always acceptable, but this volume will, we are sure, prove acceptable to general antiquaries, and also, we trust, to many a literary man of Kent interested in all that pertains to his county. Mr. Stahlschmidt is to be congratulated on possessing a pleasant, bright, natural style of writing, which, without being flippant, much enlivens his pages and makes them far more readable. The critical study of bells, whilst it upsets some legends, adds much fresh interest to others. "Bell Harry," at the top of the centre tower of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, which is now used for daily Mattins and Evensong (we wish, by the bye, that Mr. Stahlschmidt would follow the Prayer Book and correct spelling of "Mattins," not "Matins," and thus set a desirable example to the many clergy who consult his books), has long been affirmed by tradition to have been the gift of Henry VIII., and to have been brought by him out of France. But, alas! it tells a different tale—"Joseph Hatch me fecit, 1635." However, for the comfort of believers in the tale, it is just possible that the original "Bell Harry" may have been recast, and that this is the metal. Though the oldest of the present Cathedral ring of ten only dates back to 1726, the accounts of former Canterbury bells are full of interest. Prior Wybert, in the 12th century, added a sixth immense bell to the five supplied by his predecessors, the entry concerning it being that he "Signum quoque magnum in clocario posuit, quod triginta duo homines ad sonandum trahunt." Upon this Mr. Stahlschmidt remarks: "This entry is quite conclusive of the fact that the bell in question was not rung in our English fashion with a rope, but in the continental manner by treading on a plank or planks fastened across the headstock. Thirty-two men hanging on to a bellrope is clearly impossible." One secular bell is described in this volume, and is of peculiar and special interest. It is the Leeds Castle Bell, and has a quasi-church connection, for the "Evening Ave" or



"Curfew" peal has been rung upon it nightly for upwards of four and a half centuries. It bears the date of 1435, and is the only known instance of old French workmanship in bells now in England. On the bell are three quaint and vigorous medallions of the Virgin and Child, the Crucifixion, and St. Michael; they are reproduced in fac-simile as a frontispiece to this volume. The clock that accompanies the bell is of a like great age. It only remains to be said that this handsome book does credit to Mr. Elliot Stock as well as the writer; it is copiously illustrated with woodcuts of initial crosses, founders' marks, letters, and devices, in addition to four full-page plates giving fac-similes of the lettering used by local founders.



MYTHS, SCENES, AND WORTHIES OF SOMERSET: By Mrs. E. Boger. *George Redway*. Crown 8vo, pp. xii., 666. Price 10s. 6d.—This story of Somerset is full of varied interest of divers times. Mrs. Boger proves herself a diligent gleaner of everything pertaining to the county of Somerset, and has here brought together a series of slight sketches, chatty tales, and retold legends of the local saints, from the earliest days down to this nineteenth century. Bladud and Arthur, SS. Dunstan, Decuman and Keyna, Ralph Lord Hopton, and Admiral Blake, the Duke of Monmouth and Beau Nash, Provost Hawkins and Father Lowder, are but a few of the very miscellaneous names of Somerset worthies that gain our attention as we turn over these pleasantly written pages. Mrs. Boger is most honest and fair in giving her authorities for the interesting garland of west county fragrant lives that she has so charmingly gathered and woven together, so that the precise historical value and accuracy of some of her statements, with which we do not always agree, can be readily tested and duly appraised. It is obvious all through the volume that the author wishes to be fair, so that we doubt not that it is only owing to the sources consulted that there are so very many mistakes in the brief life that she gives of the Jesuit Father Parsons. The dates throughout, and the majority of the assertions with regard to him are wrong. We write with a considerable knowledge of the papers at the Public Record Office that bear upon his life and times, as well as with no little acquaintance with the county of Somerset. We are sure that Mrs. Boger will agree with us in thinking that no one of a differing faith should attempt to form an estimate of a man's life and work without reading what his co-religionists have to say of him, and we commend to her attention the account of Father Parsons in the 7th vol. of *Records of the English Province of the Society of Jesus*. She is also wholly in error in following historians, who ought to have known better (e.g., Mr. Green), in the assertion that no layman suffered under the 1581 Elizabethan persecution act, the fact being that only two of the last twenty years of Elizabeth's reign were free from lay blood shed on the scaffold (hung, drawn, and quartered) under this very statute. We commend to her consideration on this point, as a sound Church of England source, an article on the Elizabethan Martyrs in the *Church Quarterly* for April, 1879. We can, however, pardon these bad errors, for religious prejudice has so long blinded even the best of our historians with regard to Elizabeth's reign, and they materially mislead others. On the whole, this work seems accurate, and is undoubtedly pleasantly written. It would be a nice addition to any library table for reading at stray half-hours, and surely in Somerset and the west it should command a large and ready sale.



EPITAPHS: By Old Mortality, jun. *Ranken & Co.* Fcap 8vo, pp. 271. Price 1s.—At first we thought it would be best to let such a book as this severely alone; but, on second thoughts, it occurred to us that a plain speaking paragraph might tend to deter other possible imitators of "Old Mortality, junior," from a like trashy waste of time, and save others from the foolish squandering of a shilling. There have been very many collections of epitaphs printed, some good, some bad, and more of a moderate character, but never could a worse one have been issued than this wretched compilation. The title page tells us that it is a "revised and enlarged edition;" what it could have been before revision, imagination refuses to picture. The epitaphs are a miserable selection in themselves; many of them are obvious inventions; not a few are simply ascribed to a county, e.g., "in a church-

yard in Somersetshire;" some that are assigned to a special churchyard are certainly not there; various well-known ones are given with irritating inaccuracy; some are dirty; and there is no kind of plan or arrangement, and, of course, no index. One or two instances must suffice as specimens hastily culled of the gross errors and blunders so thickly strewn throughout these pages. On page 23, a ridiculous non-existent epitaph to one Richard A. Prine, described as "in a churchyard in Derbyshire," has the date of 1589 assigned to it, but the spelling and whole style are enough to show any schoolboy that it is not of sixteenth or even seventeenth century date. Immediately below it comes an epitaph "In Egam Churchyard, North Derbyshire;" positively the same epitaph is repeated on page 103, with some variation of spelling, and is then assigned to "Egarn" churchyard; does the compiler mean Eyam, for there are no such places as those he names in the county of Derby. The epitaph at page 36, assigned to "St. Paul's Churchyard, Birmingham," belongs to St. Philip's, Birmingham. Absolutely the man even blunders when he gives the doggerel on Shakespeare's tomb; he evidently does not know to whom it pertains, and says that it is in "Stratford-on-Avon Churchyard." Really it is a shame that publishers can be found for such rubbish. However, they are equal to the occasion, for the paper and type are worthy of the material.



THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, LONG MELFORD: By E. Lauriston Conder. *Dryden Press, J. Davy & Sons*. Royal folio, pp. xii., 96. Price 28s.—This is a noble work, well worthy of a noble church. It certainly is surprising, when we consider the fame that this Suffolk church has long achieved among antiquaries and students of architecture, that it should have been left till now without a true exponent. But it is distinctly a subject of congratulation that this has been the case, for otherwise it would not have fallen to Mr. Conder's lot to illustrate and describe its beauties, and it is impossible to think that the work could have fallen into better or more loving hands. The Royal Institute of British Architects recommended Melford Church as a subject for their annual measured drawing competition. Mr. Conder's drawings of this church won the silver medal of merit in 1886, and he then resolved on completing the series for publication. Mr. Conder's plates include the ground plan, five elevations, four plates of details, three of monuments, one of old stained glass, one of old oak screens, and one of sections of mouldings. In addition to these illustrations, Mr. J. D. Batten contributes an etching of an elaborate bas-relief of the Adoration of the Magi, which forms the frontispiece to the volume, and two sketches of details. Mr. Conder's drawings are marvels of accuracy and precision, and (knowing the church) we are specially struck with those descriptive of the celebrated Lady Chapel, with its three steep-pitched stone gables, so remarkable for the time at which they were erected. The most characteristic feature about this church is the great amount of space, unusual even in the later Perpendicular times, devoted to windows. There are no less than ninety-seven traceried windows in the church, exclusive of the modern tower. The thinness of internal effect now produced by all this glazing was, however, not contemplated by its builders, who never thought of these windows being filled otherwise than with painted glass. Still, as a whole, this great church, upwards of 150 feet long (exclusive of the Lady Chapel, which is as large as some of our small parish churches), is a noble specimen of the best stone and flint work of the eastern counties of the Perpendicular style. The interest of the church at Long Melford is so much heightened by the fact that the dates of its re-building are so accurately known—the church itself from 1479 to 1484, and the Lady Chapel about ten years later. The unsightly western tower of brick and cement dates from 1711, when the old steeple was destroyed by lightning. Mr. Conder earnestly pleads for the erection of a tower worthy of the rest of the fabric. In many ecclesiastical works that are chiefly architectural, the letterpress is unequal to the drawings; but no one can say that of this book. The letterpress is interesting and readable throughout, and gives evident proof of careful and accurate research. Such a work as this disarms criticism; in the last five and twenty years we have read almost every work on English ecclesiology, and we never before read one with such complete satisfaction; it is simply charming from cover to cover.

**CALENDAR OF THE TAVISTOCK PARISH RECORDS:** By R. N. Worth, F.G.S. *William Brendar & Son, Plymouth.* 8vo, pp. viii., 135.—This privately printed book has been edited and produced by the direction, and at the cost of, the Duke of Bedford. Besides the extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts, which form the bulk of the volume, we have in an Appendix lists of the Abbots of Tavistock, of the Vicars of the parish church of the Blessed Eustachius of Tavistock, and of the Members for the Borough, as well as particulars of the Church Plate, and of the Register and other books, furnished by the present Vicar. The Tavistock accounts are very early, commencing in 1385, and Mr. Worth gives a fairly full calendar of them down to the end of the 17th century, followed by short abstracts of *Deeds and Associated Documents*, the earliest referred to being of the date 1287. These accounts and documents contain a vast amount of information with reference to the Parish Church and the town. Besides the High Altar, we find the Church had seven others, that it was strewn with rushes at the Feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist, and that a fire was lighted in the cemetery on the Vigil of the Assumption, and there are many other entries of similar interest. The books and muniments have, it appears, narrowly escaped loss. Fifty years ago they were known to be in existence and were examined, but although often enquired for they were lost sight of until a year or two ago, when on the death of an old churchwarden his relatives handed a packet to the Vicar, which proved to contain the missing manuscripts. It is, unfortunately, a very common practice for churchwardens to take the parish books to their own houses, and on a change it must have frequently happened that the new churchwarden took possession only of such books and documents as he required, and the rest, instead of being returned to the parish chest, were taken no care of, thrown about as of no value, and eventually destroyed. This is the only way of accounting for the disappearance in very many places of church books and papers, except of very recent date. We congratulate the people of Tavistock on the recovery of these ancient books of account and deeds, and on their having provided for them, by the liberality of the Duke of Bedford, so admirable a calendar of the contents. But, Mr. Worth, oh! Mr. Worth, why is there not an Index?



**THE ANCIENT CROSSES OF DARTMOOR:** By William Crossing. *Exeter: James G. Commin.* 8vo, pp. xii., 132. Price 4s. 6d.—Dartmoor seems to be attracting more and more attention every year. Devonshire men, of course, know its charms well; but a wider circle is now becoming fascinated. Not long since there was an article on Dartmoor in the *English Illustrated Magazine* from the practised pen of Mr. W. Pollock; in the November *Cornhill* is another article, said to be by a former Rector of Lydford; and we understand a new edition of *The Perambulation of Dartmoor*, by the late Rev. Samuel Rowe—a volume which has inspired and furnished material for many a later writer—is in preparation. Mr. Crossing, in this volume, has taken up one of the many points of interest in this—as Carrington says—"wild and wondrous region." About thirty crosses are mentioned by our author, either as existing or of which some evidence remains, and these are all fully described. But the book is much more than a mere account of these crosses. With it in his hand the traveller can make his way over the greater part of the Moor, for Mr. Crossing is not content to simply indicate the position of the various crosses, but he guides us in our search for them from point to point over the whole of Dartmoor, and consequently to very much more than the subjects of his book. Intending visitors should provide themselves with it. It contains a map—which will be, we are afraid, of but little use; but the Ordnance map is available—and some sketches, which we could have wished had been less rough and more accurate. Great credit is due to Mr. Crossing, and to Mr. E. Fearnley Tanner, the Secretary of the Dartmoor Preservation Association, for the trouble they have taken to raise sundry of the Moorland crosses. Their latest effort has been to collect the stones which formed the reputed tomb of Childe the Hunter—some used in a bridge, some buried in the heather and furze—and to re-erect the structure. Fortunately, drawings and tradition have enabled them to do this with accuracy. We should not omit to say that the Duchy authorities have given every facility in carrying out this most valuable work of legitimate restoration.

**THE PARISH REGISTERS OF KIRKBURTON:** Edited by Frances Anne Collins, *William Pollard & Co., Exeter.* 8vo, pp. xv., 300. Price 21s.—In this volume are printed the registers of the populous parish of Kirkburton, co. York, for upwards of two centuries, viz., from their commencement in 1541, down to 1754. The closely-printed pages are not only a monument of patient and apparently accurate copying, but they also represent no small amount of search, for more than three thousand of the entries have been recovered from the official copies at the diocesan registry at York. The only adverse criticism that we have to offer pertains to the introduction, wherein mention is made of a broken cross found in the rubble, and now preserved in Kirkburton chancel. It is assigned to the 4th century, and said to be a relic of the British Church. If, however, the poor engraving of it at the end of the introduction gives any true semblance of the cross, the date assigned is certainly too early by some two or three centuries. The 11,133 entries of this volume, though not much diversified by the quaintness and original diffuseness that characterises not a few of our older parish registers, are by no means dull to the reader who may not be interested in Yorkshire genealogy. It is pleasant reading, surely, to find that John Cuttill was buried on the 30th of February, 1545-6; and it is pathetic to read, under 1643-4, that "Hester Whitaker, wife of Gamaliell Whitaker, Viccar of Kirkburton, was slaine the xiith day at night January instant, and buried the xvth day." Tradition says that Mrs. Whitaker was shot on the Vicarage staircase by one of the Parliamentary soldiers, who had come to take her husband prisoner; the Vicar then surrendered, and was carried off to Manchester, where he died within a fortnight of grief and ill-usage. Mrs. Collins gives a variety of brief notes, all much to the point; there is also a first-rate index. The book is a most excellent one of its kind. We are glad to know that the author purposes bringing out two more volumes to complete the registers, to which we hope to draw the attention of our readers as they are issued.



**THE BEST PLAYS OF THE OLD DRAMATISTS:** THOMAS DEKKER. Edited by Ernest Rhys. *Vizetelly & Co.* Post 8vo, pp. xlv., 474. Price 2s. 6d.—We are glad to welcome another of these excellently printed, carefully edited, and surprisingly cheap volumes of the "Mermaid Series" of our old dramatists. The "Shoemakers' Holiday," with which the volume opens, is as Mr. Rhys remarks in his interesting introduction, not only a hearty comedy overflowing with good humour, and displaying a genial interest in everything human, but is "the most perfect presentation of the brightness and social interest of the everyday Elizabethan life which is to be found in the English drama." The realistic coarseness of much of Thomas Dekker's work, that was so characteristic of the age, and which deters many lovers of poetry from the study of the Elizabethan dramatists, does not prevent others from finding with frequency in his pages the true glow of poetic fire, and the simple though sustained dignity of the dramatic art. In some of his plays, gems of sweet thought flash forth at no rare intervals. A soul that could pen the subjoined quotation, surely had the power, if not dragged downwards by too earthly cravings, of achieving the very highest in poetry:—

"Patience! why 'tis the soul of peace:  
Of all the virtues, 'tis nearest kin to heaven.  
It makes men look like gods. The best of men  
That e'er wore earth about Him was a Sufferer,  
A soft, meek, patient, humble, tranquil spirit;  
The first true Gentleman that ever breathed."



**THE NORFOLK ANTIQUARIAN MISCELLANY,** Vol. III., pt. ii.: Edited by Walter Rye. *Norwich: A. H. Goose & Co.* 8vo, pp. 341 to 637. Price 7s. 6d.—Mr. Walter Rye's name has long been a household word in the eastern counties, especially in Norfolk, both for accurate and entertaining archæological research. The "Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany," under his editorship, and so largely contributed to by his pen, has done excellent service, especially in the semi-torpid state of the County Society. In a note at the end of this volume Mr. Rye tells his readers that, as the management of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological

Society has now come under fresh management, and as there are ample symptoms that its work will now be vigorously carried on, there is no need for a continuation of his Miscellany. The present part therefore closes the series. All credit is due to Mr. Rye for his decision, but having frequently enjoyed the pages of the Miscellany, and found in them such precise information, we cannot but feel some regret that the series is now closed. In this part are—The Town Close, Norwich, by Walter Rye, which is an analysis of the history of the Corporation from Domesday to 1742—*Bibliotheca Martiana*, a list of those lots in the great antiquarian library of Mr. Thomas Martin, pertaining to Norfolk, that were sold in 1773—The Squire Papers, also by the Editor—A Norfolk Armoury of the Fifteenth Century, by the Rev. Edmund Farrer, of the unusually early date of 1460—Beeston Priory, by the Rev. Dr. Jessop, and its Foundresses, by the Editor—The Vocabulary of East Anglia, a sort of preliminary canter by the Editor, previous to his undertaking the editing of a new edition of Forby's "Vocabulary of East Anglia" for the English Dialect Society—and a valuable article with copious extracts on Tolls Levied at the Lynn Tolbooth in the Thirteenth Century. An excellent conclusion to a valuable series.



MAGAZINES.—THE WESTERN ANTIQUARY, edited by W. H. K. Wright, for the last three months has been full of interesting matter relative to Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset. The most valuable articles are those by the Rev. Prebendary Randolph on "Ancient MSS. in Kingsbridge Church." Mr. Courtney's accounts of Old Cornish Parliamentary Boroughs are most useful. A great many quaint and noteworthy scraps come to light in the "Notes," "Queries," and "Replies." Occasionally the illustrations are very poor, e.g., the late Mr. Robert Hunt, F.R.S., in the December issue. Annual subscription, 8s. post free.

THE EAST ANGLICAN, edited by the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, F.S.A., a monthly which supplies "Notes and Queries" for the counties of Suffolk, Cambridge, Essex, and Norfolk, continues its useful course, chiefly in connection with the county of Suffolk, though in its issues of next year some articles are promised on Norfolk Dialect Songs and on the Forest of Essex. Annual subscription, 5s. post free.

YORKSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES, edited by J. Horsfall Turner, is doing a humble but excellent work in the great shire. The quarterly number for October is of much interest, and contains several meritorious illustrations. This publication comprises four Yorkshire magazines in one, with distinct pagination—*Yorkshire Notes and Queries*, *Yorkshire Folk Lore Journal*, *Yorkshire Bibliographer*, and *Yorkshire Genealogist*. Annual subscription, 5s.

THE BOOK WORM. This is a new venture, published by Mr. Elliot Stock. With it is incorporated the now defunct *Book Lore*. The first number came out in December; it is only 6d. per month, and ought to secure a wide circulation. The opening number is tasteful and good. The contributors include such excellent names as Mr. Gomme, Mr. Wheatley, and Mr. Blades. Mr. Roberts's article on Grub Street in the first number, though dealing with a hackneyed subject, is, to our mind, the most attractive and valuable.



BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED. From Trübner & Co. we have received the useful quarterly issue of *Index to Periodicals* (July to September, 1887); from Messrs. Bemrose & Sons a variety of their excellent *Calendars*; from Henry Gray, of Leicester Square, the second part of *Gray's Manual for the Typographical Collector and Generalist*; from F. Edwards & Co. an instalment of the cheap but good pictures that they issue to subscribers under the title of the "Ecclesiastical Art Union;" and from the Temple Company the first part of the *Quarterly Review of Jurisprudence*, edited by John Pym Yeatman. Messrs. Bemrose also send us *Church Plate in Rutland*, by R. C. Hope, F.S.A.; it is a reprint of last year's *Reliquary* articles; with the addition of a preface, chronological table, and index, it makes a useful handy volume. Just as we go to press, *The Hull Letters*, by T. Tindall Wildridge, reaches us; it shall be noticed in our next issue.

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THE FERRIS "SCALE"